The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3678. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Gen. McClellan Relieved of the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Burnside Appointed in his Place.

The Order of Displacement Delivered on Friday Night.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS

General McClellan on his way to Trenton, N. J.

How the News was Received in Washington.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
SALEM, Va., Saturday, Nov. 8—12 o'clock, noon. }

Major-Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt, the command was immediately turned over to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff will leave to-morrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to report.

The order was delivered to him by Gen. BUCKINGHAM, in person.

His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them in a few words that the command had devolved on Gen. BURNSIDE, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The removal of Gen. McCLELLAN, and the significant fact of his being ordered to report to his family at Trenton, have produced some excitement here to-day. At the hotels, crowds have been discussing the subject, and occasionally the feelings of some have found expression in language disrespectful to the President and disloyal to the Government. The truly loyal and firm friends of Gen. McCLELLAN's friends, however, whilst they regret his removal, acquiesce in the action of the President, as the friends and admirers of other Generals have done on like occasions. It is certain that Mr. LINCOLN never performed a duty which gave him so much pain as did the removal of McCLELLAN just at this time; but facts recently presented to an official shape by the General-in-Chief made it clear to the President that he had but one course to pursue, and when these facts are given to the public, as they will be soon, all true supporters of the Government will not hesitate to approve the wisdom of the act, whilst those who are blinded by prejudice, and those actuated by a spirit of disloyalty, will, of course, make this occasion as an opportunity for renewing their expressions of hostility to the Administration.

A few gentlemen, wearing shoulder straps, have been rendering themselves to-day, by talking loudly against the act of relieving McCLELLAN of his command. A Lieutenant-Colonel said publicly, last night, that if by fighting another hour he could put down the rebellion, he would not do so.

It is understood that Judge HOAR has written a long letter to a gentleman of your City, strongly complimentary of Gen. McCLELLAN'S course, which it is said will be made public.

Special to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The first information the public received of the relief of Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the Army of the Potomac, was through the telegram published this morning. It affords a general theme of conversation and comment, and excites surprise, the event occurring unexpectedly. The cause of the Executive action in the premises does not appear to be known outside of official circles, and hence the absence of facts gives rise to conflicting speculations.

Gen. McCLELLAN, it is said, passed through Washington to-day, on his way to Trenton.

THE ELEVATION OF BURNSIDE.

RECEPTION IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Nov. 9.

By order of Gov. SPRAGUE, a salute of 100 guns is to be fired here to-morrow, soon, in honor of the appointment of the Rhode Island General, BURNSIDE, to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The removal of Gen. McCLELLAN has caused much excitement throughout the city, and is the universal topic of conversation. Among the rumors as to the cause, it is said that some instructions from the General-in-Chief were not followed, and that the escape of LEE followed as a consequence.

FORNEY'S *Press* of to-morrow, in speaking of the removal, says:

It was purely a military act, and was the result of a military consultation and decision, although recommended to the President and approved by him some time ago. It was only finally resolved upon after the change became inevitable. No act of the present Administration, we might say in Executive act since the beginning of the Government, has been the subject of more careful deliberation.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Letter from Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War Concerning Gen. McClellan's Complaints of Lack of Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1862. }

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War—Sir: In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have to report:

First—That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen. McCLELLAN are made by his Staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, for Quartermaster's supplies by his Chief Quartermaster on the Quartermaster-General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on the Commissary-General, &c. No such requisitions have been to my knowledge made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second—On several occasions Gen. McCLELLAN has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of Bureaus with orders to report.

It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions had been immediately filled, except one, where the Quartermaster-General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any Department or Bureau, in issuing all supplies asked for by Gen. McCLELLAN or by the officers of his Staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by rail, on account of the crowded condition of the depots or of a want of cars; but, whenever notified of this, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. HAUPT, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than in usual with freight trains. An army of the size of that under Gen. McCLELLAN will frequently be for some days without the supplies asked for, on account of neglect in making timely requisitions, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them, and in distributing them to the different brigades and regiments. From all the information I can obtain, I am of opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supply, and have had far less facilities of transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world, while in campaign, have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third—Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McCLELLAN was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that, if he moved between the enemy and Washington, reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the 1st of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the Autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 5th of October he was peremptorily ordered to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. Your army must move now while the roads are good." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since this order was given.

Fourth—In my opinion, there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McCLELLAN as to prevent his commanding with the object to advance against the enemy. Had he started to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north.

Fifth—On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, Gen. McCLELLAN stated that it would require at least three days to supply the First, Fifth and Sixth Corps; that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made that any requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies. On the 11th, he telegraphed that a portion of his supplies, sent by rail, had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date (the 11th) he spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 13th he complained that the rate of supply was only "150 horses per week for the entire army there and in front of Washington." I immediately directed the Quartermaster-General to inquire into this matter and report why a larger supply was not furnished. Gen. MYERS reported on the 14th, that the average issue of horses to Gen. McCLELLAN'S army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,490, per week, or 8,794 in all. In addition, that large numbers of mules had been supplied, and that the number of animals with Gen. McCLELLAN'S army on the Upper Potomac was over thirty-one thousand. He also reported that he was then sending to that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 16th, Gen. McCLELLAN stated in regard to Gen. MYERS' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "Gen. MYERS may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they have not reached our depots; and unless greater effort to insure prompt transmission is made by the Department of which Gen. MYERS is the head, they might as well remain in New-York or Philadelphia, so far as this army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. MYERS' attention to this apparent neglect of his Department. On the 20th he reported as the result of his investigation, that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Hagerstown; that 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st; that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more ordered. Col. IRVIN, A.D.-C.-in-Camp and Chief Quartermaster to Gen. McCLELLAN, telegraphed on the 20th: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions of regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th he telegraphed to the Quartermaster-General that the clothing was last detained in cars at the depots. "Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met all my requisitions so far as clothing is concerned. Our depot is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I foresee no time when an army of over one hundred thousand men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to Gen. McCLELLAN'S means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me or to the proper Bureaus of the War Department, I report that his aid-de-camp in the ordinary mails, has been in constant communication with Washington by telegraph.

It is due to Gen. MYERS that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from Gen. McCLELLAN. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH.
(Received Oct. 20, 1862—6:40 P. M.)
FROM McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

To Brig.-Gen. Myers:

Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended in any letter or dispatch to make any accusation against yourself, or your department, for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do. I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and the army could not move until it was supplied.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN, M. G.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Stuart Again Defeated by Gen. Pleasanton.

Three Pieces of Artillery and Several Officers Captured.

The Bridge Across the Rappahannock Held by Gen. Bayard.

THE STRUCTURE UNINJURED.

Details on Recent Skirmishes During the Advance.

HEADQUARTERS, WARRENTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

Gen. PLEASANTON yesterday, in a skirmish with STUART, near Little Washington, captured three pieces of artillery, also a Captain, Lieutenant and five privates. No loss has been reported.

Gen. Bayard yesterday occupied and now holds the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. The bridge is not injured.

The bridge across Broad River has been destroyed.

There is nothing new up to this writing from the front at the Rappahannock.

The weather is clear and cold.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM THE EXTREME FRONT.

FORTY-FIVE MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, AND FIVE BEYOND MANASSAS, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Grand Army moves with lightning speed. Such rapid marching as we have performed during the past four days is truly wonderful, and indicates a zeal and vigor on the part of our generals hitherto unknown.

My last letter to you left Gen. PLEASANTON at Unionstown, Sunday noon, driving STUART'S Cavalry before him. Soon after they received reinforcements, but to no purpose. Our cavalry and artillery continued pushing them back, until they reached their infantry force at Upperville, a little village, situated on the direct turnpike from Winchester to Alexandria. Yet there was no rest for the wicked. National guns continued their shower of shot and shell, and cavalry cast infantry alike discomfited. The former took the road leading in a southwesterly direction to Piedmont, a small station situated on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Our cavalry still pursued them, shelling them from every new position they occupied. They considered their right forward Markham, another small station, five miles in the direction of the Gap. A spirited engagement took place here yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of sixteen rebels and the wounding of several of our own men. In about the centre of the village, where the road turns, is a hill with a gradual ascent. Behind this the rebels planted two of their guns, intending to open on our troops as they came up. Pickets were thrown out in order to make known our approach. The Lieutenant who was stationing them presented a contemptuous mark, and four balls, shot from the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, tumbled him dead from the saddle. He lies buried by the wayside.

No sooner had the position of the rebel guns become known, than it was determined to storm them. Lieuts. ABY and HASTINGS, of the FIFTH Regulars, with half a squadron of men, dashed forward on the hazardous undertaking. Steadily they galloped onward through the fields, turning neither to the right or left, and had nearly reached the coveted prize, when suddenly a high stone fence presented an insurmountable barrier to their further advance. The bold movement, however, alarmed the rebels, and the guns were moved on to another position. Here we were more successful, and a second charge of our men resulted in the capture of Confederate cannon. The small force were not properly supported, however, and the enemy succeeded in recapturing them. Once more the identical guns were taken by a charge, but once more lost on account of the smallness of the charging force. The following men were wounded in these encounters, all belonging to the Fifth Regular Cavalry:

Michael Clary, Co. D—leg, by solid shot; since amputated.

John Jennings, Co. D—forearm, by ball, flesh wound.

Martin Sharp, Co. E—leg, slight.

Thomas Lindell, Co. H—brain, dangerous.

——Graham, Co. H—scalp, slight.

James M. Guion, Co. J—chest, not dangerous.

In the skirmishes of the day previous, the following men of this regiment were also wounded:

Conrad Rasner—arm, by rebel pistol-shot.

Michael Carey, by ball from revolver, not dangerous.

Thos. Caulfield—lung, dangerous.

The solid shot which took off CLARY'S leg passed clean through the body of his horse. Chief Bugler KUHN knocked the revolver from the hands of a rebel, after he had discharged it at him five times. A man's Lieutenant afterward killed the Confederate who inflicted a wound on him. Some fourteen prisoners were taken. We had about a dozen horses killed.

Following our last charge, the enemy continued their flight in the direction of the Gap. Our forces tarried for a short time, selecting what was formerly a tavern-stand for a hospital, where the wounded are now being kindly provided for. Markham is a place of some eight or ten houses. I found here the most intelligent man I have yet met in the Old Dominion, a Mr. MARSHALL, owner of a splendid plantation, well stocked with slaves. Though strongly Southern in his sentiments, he yet attended to us the hospitalities of his mansion, and exhibited those characteristics which mark the Christian gentleman. He conversed freely concerning the war, its causes and probable results. He had perused the speeches of SEYMOUR and JOHN VAN BUREN at the Cooper Institute, and was disappointed at finding two such Southern sympathizers advocating a prosecution of this war. It would terminate, he was confident, in nothing save a further alienation between the two sections.

Pursuing the enemy, we overtook them not far from the village, and again opened with our batteries. By this time they had received reinforcements, and we were compelled to fall back for a time. This morning, however, the chase was renewed, the enemy retiring before us, though contesting every inch of ground as they retired. When about four miles and a half from the village they pushed forward, barricaded the road with wagons, timber, &c., and planted guns on hills to the right and left. As our men came up they opened upon them, when detachments of the Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana deployed out on both sides of the road for a charge, which was made in splendid style. The Eighth Illinois acted most gallantly, charging right up to the cannon's mouth, routing the enemy and capturing several prisoners. Among the number was one Captain, who was injured by his horse falling upon him, which had been shot through the shoulder. It was a noble steed, and the owner appeared to regret its death more than his own capture. He was conveyed to an adjoining farm-house, used as a hospital, and seemed very thankful as well as surprised at the kind attentions which he received from our men. A corporal in Company E, Eighth Illinois and a private in Company H, were killed. There were also several wounded, whose names will be forwarded you to-morrow. They bore up under their wounds most heroically. One injured very severely in one leg came in laughing, and exclaiming, "I can walk one leg yet." Another, on being asked if he was severely hurt, replied, "Yes; but I don't care anything about that, seeing as we have whipped the rebels." Side by side lay a National and a Confederate horseman, who had shot one another dead. After the engagement, pickets were thrown out, and Gens. PLEASANTON and AVERELL are to-night waiting the arrival of FITZ'S Brigade of Infantry. The contest will be renewed on the morrow. It is the general impression that this force of cavalry, to-day increased to three brigades, is covering the retreat of the rebel forces. No one appears to, and probably no one does know, save the commanding Generals, if it be true that the Confederate forces are retiring. Gen. McCLELLAN undoubtedly intends to pursue and attack them before they have time to fall back and occupy some chosen position. The rapid hurrying forward of the infantry can mean nothing else, unless it be that the bulk of the rebel army is still in the Shenandoah Valley, and a flank movement is determined upon. Should this be the case, it has already been accomplished, for we have got in the rear of Winchester, Berryville and Bunker Hill, and Ashby's and Snicker's Gap are occupied, thereby preventing their crossing the mountain and getting between us and our base of supplies. The ease with which they gave up these important Gaps inclines me to the former belief, viz: that they have retreated. If this be so, the forces which they left in the Shenandoah to deceive us by threatening Harper's Ferry, will certainly find it difficult to escape. All goes well whichever hypothesis is true. Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to-night are at Rectortown, about ten miles from Upperville. About all of our forces, save those left to hold the Gap, are on this side of the latter named place, encamped for the night in the vicinity of Markham, Piedmont, Rectortown and adjoining places. The men are in the best of spirits, and think they can see their way clearly to Richmond this time.

The County through which we are passing is very thinly settled, dwellings appearing but occasionally on the road. A few elegant residences are seen, which are built according to Southern custom.

J.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 7.

Steamship *S. R. Spaulding* arrived early this morning from Alexandria, bringing the Twenty-second Maine Regiment.

A severe northeast storm has been raging here since early last evening, and in consequence no boat has arrived from Yorktown to-day.

The mail-boat *Louisiana*, from Baltimore, arrived at 9½ o'clock, and brings rebel prisoners from Fort McHenry to be sent by next flag of truce to Aiken's Landing for exchange. Among them are several majors and doctors.

HORATIO SEYMOUR AT UTICA.

What He Says About the Result of the Election.

The Democrats of Utica had a "time" on Thursday evening over the result of the election, and Mr. SEYMOUR being in the city, was called out for a speech. A synopsis is thus given in the Utica *Herald*:

His address was mostly congratulatory of the fact of his election. He thanked the electors for their verdict on the aspersions that had been cast on his principles and loyalty. The decision of the ballot-box he regarded as a sufficient justification of his antecedents. The victory had been won not alone by the votes of democrats, but by those of conservative men of all parties. It was due largely to the letters of soldiers who had written home, entreating their friends to support the Democracy. The victory would cause joy through the whole nation. From this time henceforth it would be seen there is a great Union party all through the South, who desire to co-operate with a party they know to be ready to welcome them back into the Union. The success of the Democracy would bring back the country to the position of years ago, when the Constitution was the supreme law, and the laws were impartially administered. Henceforth the laws were to be obeyed, and constitutional authority respected. The Democracy would offer no opposition to the legal actions of the President. It was not their intention to obstruct any constitutional measures of the Administration; on the contrary, it would be their duty in every constitutional demand for the prosecution of the war. There must be no more 'higher laws,' but only the law of the Federal compact. He denied the charge that the Democratic party were not loyal to the Government. They opposed the Government only because it failed to fulfill the promises with which it assumed the reins of power.

A synopsis of the speech, given in the *Telegraph*, is as follows:

"Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR was called for with all the vigor with which nearly 2,000 throats could utter simultaneously the name of SEYMOUR. The Governor soon appeared, and though still laboring from hoarseness, which he apologized for in a measure, by saying that none of his Republican friends were troubled that way, he spoke about half an hour, with all his accustomed energy. Among other things which the late election have taught, was the lesson that laws are to be respected, the Constitution preserved, and the authorities obeyed. There must be no higher law-men. The country is to be brought back to the principles established by the founders of the Government. The fears entertained by some, that the Democracy were disloyal, are groundless. We have been sneeringly called 'Union-savers,' and other opprobrious epithets have been applied. No, we love the Union, and, instead of weakening and embarrassing the Government, we intend to sustain it in all its constitutional acts. It has failed to carry out the promises with which it started, therefore, it has been rebuked. When the grand news reaches all parts of the Union, new confidence will spring up, and new hopes will animate the people. You have saved the country—our country—and it will now be carried back to the original plan. Respect for the laws will be restored; the integrity of the Constitution be maintained. We will re-erect the structure of the Union upon the great principles our fathers established. Renewed vigor, glory and greatness will spring from the elections just passed, and we will sing Hosannas over the rescue of our land."

The State Assembly.

The Albany *Journal* of Saturday has the following in regard to the political character of the Assembly:

"The political complexion of the Assembly is changed for the better, by the election of E. W. HOFFMAN, Union, from the Second District of Columbia County by a majority of ——, and CHARLTON M. DEAN, from the Third District of Westchester County, by a majority of sixty. As corrected, our table now stands Union 65, Democrats 63.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Grant's Army Pressing Toward Holly Springs.

The Rebels Preparing to Evacuate.

AN EXPEDITION FROM HELENA, ARK.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Gen. GRANT has made his headquarters at La Grange, near the Mississippi line. The railroad from Jackson to that place is in running order.

A telegram from Col. LEES, from Fort Henry to headquarters here, says there is no doubt about Gen. ROSECRANS'S having had a fight with the rebel WOOD-WARD'S command in the vicinity of Carrollsburgh. Reports from various sources indicate the rout of the rebels. We have nothing definite, however.

A letter from Memphis says that 400 guerrillas are in the vicinity of Collierville, enforcing the conscription.

Gen. SHERMAN issued an order prohibiting the importation of liquors to Memphis, except by gentlemen citizens or officers, for the exclusive use of themselves or families, or by regular apothecaries for medical purposes, to be retailed on physicians' prescription, by keepers of hotels, licensed saloons in limited quantities, not exceeding at any one time one month's supply.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 5th, says there was a great fire in Augusta on the 4th, which burned cotton warehouses, &c., valued at $500,000.

General N. SANBORN has returned from his European mission, and brings most gratifying assurances of a speedy recognition of the Confederacy. The people of the South greatly rejoice thereat. Belgium is to take the initiative.

In the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 7th, it is said: "A large Federal army passed South from Grand Junction on Tuesday last." It further learns from a gentleman who lives in De Soto County, Miss., that for 20 miles out on the Pigeon Roost road the rebel cavalry have entirely disappeared. The same gentleman says for several days past the rebels at Holly Springs have been moving back all their prisoners and stores. This was understood to be preparatory to evacuating that place. It is believed they will fall back on Grenada.

On Wednesday last an expedition left Helena for Cotton Plant, where it was understood a rebel force 2,000 strong had gathered. They took five days' rations. Nothing has been heard from them. A cavalry force also crossed from Helena into Mississippi to punish rebel bands, who have recently given good annoyance by forays on National pickets.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

A Fight with a Rebel Force Under Fowler—Fowler Killed and his Gang Routed.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 9.

A special to the *Commercial* from Indianapolis says: Wednesday night a battalion of Col. SHACKLEFORD'S Eighth Kentucky Cavalry was attacked, by a large force of guerrillas under Col. FOWLER, on Pond River, eleven miles from Madisonville, Ky.

The attack was gallantly met, and the rebels compelled to retire. Their loss was eight killed, including Col. FOWLER, and a large number of wounded and prisoners.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

FACTS DENIED AND FACTS PROVED.

The correspondents of some of your contemporaries seem to have been principally employed, during the last two or three days, in attempting to discredit certain statements of facts, their first knowledge of which appears to have been derived from this column. The denial of these facts, however, injures only the credit of those who make it. That a special meeting of the Cabinet was held on Wednesday last is now well known, as is also the contemplated retirement of at least one member of that Council, while one announcement of impending military changes is already verified by the removal of the General lately commanding the Army of the Potomac. In regard to the French dispatches, we said nothing about intervention or recognition, and their reality is admitted in some journals that deny it in their telegraphic columns.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, and other Democratic Congressmen elect, who are here, declare their purpose of supporting the President and his Administration in all measures for the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

GEN. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS arrived here this morning, and has been occupied most of the day in consultation with the President and Secretary of War. The destination of his expedition is not yet positively known, but that he is to leave soon in charge of an important command, is certain.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue BOUTWELL has addressed a letter to Mr. J. D. VANWYCK, Chairman of the Committee of the New-York Clearing-House Association, in which he states that the Government now have increased facilities for supplying internal revenue stamps, and all orders now in the office of the kind already engraved, will be filled before the 15th inst. Within a very short time, plates for every denomination of the different kinds of stamps will be finished and all orders will be promptly supplied. When this can be done, an order will emanate from this Department, giving notice that after a certain day stamps must be used, or the penalty will be enforced in all cases where stamps can be promptly furnished by the Government on application.

GEN. HOOKER.

The friends of Gen. HOOKER may be here sufficiently recovered from his wound to resume his duties in the field.

GEN. HUNTER.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER will in a few days return to the Department of the South.

THE MONITOR.

The *Monitor* left the Washington Navy-yard yesterday evening, and passed down the Potomac River.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Destruction of the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum by Fire.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Several Hundred Turned Into the Street—Rushing in Behalf of the Unfortunate, &c.

About 2½ o'clock, Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive building on Bedford-avenue, between Willoughby and DeKalb-avenues, Brooklyn, occupied as an Asylum for Roman Catholic orphan boys, and resulted in its complete destruction, together with the loss of two lives. The structure is of brick, 250 feet front by 100 in depth, and five stories in height. The grounds attached comprise thirteen lots, and extend from Bedford-avenue to Sydney-street, affording ample space for exercise in the weather. About 150 feet in the rear is a wooden shed about 90 by 25 feet in extent, which is designed for a play-house in inclement weather. The main building is divided into apartments for the accommodation of the Superintendent and Assistants, and conveniences are provided for 300 children. The second, third and fourth floors were used as sleeping apartments. Heat was furnished by means of furnaces, two of which were located in the basement under the north wing, and two under the south wing. The main entrance is in front and rear of the centre building, the halls and stairways being all of wide dimensions, and in this feature, together with the presence of mind and the activity displayed by those in charge, it is mainly owing that the conflagration did not result more disastrously—for, as soon as could be ascertained, two children only, out of 300, lost their lives.

The fire was caused by the overheating of a flue leading from one of the furnaces of the south wing. The doors and other wood work leading to said place, ignited with great rapidity and the flames speedily extended upward until the whole was enveloped.

The teachers were aroused from their slumbers by one of the lady assistants, and immediately proceeded to save the children. In this they were fortunately most successful, having, in a very short time thereafter, conducted them to the play-house. It was supposed at the time that no one was missing, and the police and firemen were so informed. The efforts to suppress the flames were then redoubled, but without avail, and the firemen were compelled to leave the building to its fate.

Some two hours thereafter Mr. JAMES GILL, of Hose Company No. 13, discovered the cry-baby of a child on one of the upper floors, and in the hands of Engine No. 6, and WARREN, Hose and Company 1, Truck No. 2, found another, and conveyed them to the Ninth Ward Station-house. The children had doubtless become bewildered, and ascended to the upper floors, instead of coming down stairs.

Nearly all the books and papers were destroyed. A record of the names of the children was saved, and in calling the roll, all answered but two, named MICHAEL CARRON and DANIEL MCMANUS.

At the time of the fire the wind was blowing strongly from the northwest, and the rain was falling in torrents. The ground was covered with snow and slush, and through this the children were compelled to wade, barefoot and in their night-clothes, to the play-house on Spencer-street, which proved a temporary place of refuge from the elements. Subsequently they were conducted to the neighboring residences, and everything possible was done (with one exception) by all to relieve the little ones of their sufferings.

In consequence of the early hour and the disagreeable state of the weather, comparatively few citizens gathered about the scene of disaster. The duty of saving the inmates devolved upon the police, firemen and a few persons who happened to be present.

The President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company placed the cars on the several routes, as well as all the old stages, at the disposal of the officers of the institution. The children having all been provided with shoes by Mr. MCMANUS, who keeps a store in Fulton-street, were conveyed to the Fulton-street Asylum in Company's cars, and will be cared for by the Sisters of Charity.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was originally erected in 1850, at a cost of about $40,000. Some considerable necessary improvements were made at an expenditure of $5,000. The loss, including contents, amounts to about $60,000, upon which there is an insurance of $12,500 in the Montauk, Lafayette, Firemen's, Mechanics', Brooklyn, and Nassau Companies.

The Institution is in charge of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Association of the City of Brooklyn, of which the Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN is President. It is supported by contributions collected in the different city Catholic Churches.

Those in immediate charge were Mr. THOMAS BRADY, Principal; REVEREND J. SLOCUM, FATHER P. HAHN, WARDS HEALY and a number of the Sisters of Mercy.

The fact that the building was on fire was discovered by a little boy seven years of age, who is sick with intermittent fever. He went to the bedside of one of the Sisters and told her he could not sleep as he was sure there was fire somewhere. She ordered him back to bed and then took the precaution of looking out into the hall, and was made aware of the fact that but little time remained to save the inmates. Every one was aroused, and all, with two exceptions, saved.

The furnaces and flues in the building had recently been overhauled, and apparently but little fear of fire existed there. It is, therefore, presumed that some defect in the flues.

Coroner MORAN will hold an inquest on the bodies to-day.

The names of the unfortunate victims of this catastrophe are MICHAEL CARRON and DANIEL MCMANUS.

The Association having in charge the Asylum, held a meeting at St. James Cathedral in Jay-street yesterday afternoon. F. O. THOMAS, Esq., Vice-President, occupied the chair. The object was stated to be to make arrangements for obtaining contributions, and to take other measures with the view of collecting money to rebuild the structure.

Contributions can be left at the house of Henry LOUTHAIN, No. 189 Jay-street.

A Committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for a public lecture at the Academy of Music, and to solicit RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., to deliver said lecture. Time to be fixed hereafter.

Resolutions requesting each member of the Society to solicit subscriptions were passed.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for furnishing conveyances, and for offering a passage for the relief of the children, after which the meeting adjourned.

It is understood that the children will be transferred to the Convent corner of Willoughby and Classon avenues, in a day or two.

The Letter of Gen. Dix.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the following letter, written by Gen. DIX in reply to one asking permission to use his name as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. WEED gives it as part of the evidence which led him to believe that Gen. DIX would be a very proper candidate for the Union Convention to nominate:

FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 8, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: As the time approaches for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, I am more strongly confirmed than ever in the opinion I have heretofore expressed that the time is not ripe for the organization of the Democratic Party, and that I can render any portion in the field for more effective service if I be one directly connected with the prosecution of the war. That of Governor of the State is not such a place; and while appreciating the kindness and distinction it would confer upon me, I am constrained to my friends for their favorable opinions, I am sure they will not press me on, when the reasons for declining as every pure, and when the services of every citizen, who can be spared from home, are required in a crisis, a position I do not want, and which I feel I cannot take without infidelity to those sacred duties. There is only one condition, (and that is the existing state of things is an impossible one,) which would, in my judgment, justify me in withdrawing my name and interposition—a general call from the people of New-York to become their Chief Magistrate *for the purpose of carrying more vigor, if it be possible, into the conduct of the war.* And you will allow me to add, that, if in this crisis of public calamity—the greatest that has ever fallen upon any people—we cannot the supply all party considerations and rally around the Chief Magistrate of the Union for the maintenance of our constitution, there will be little left for us but the share that belongs to slaves and degrees. I am, sincerely, your friend,

JOHN A. DIX.

Hon. EDWARD PIERREPONT.

The Daily Citizen, Morning Edition, 25 June

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Examples of Commercial Ports Free from the Law of Blockades.

Important Speech of Mr. Cobden, M. P., before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce met on the 3rd inst., at the Mayor's parlour, at the Town Hall, to discuss the subject of international maritime law. The members of the deputation which waited upon Lord Clarendon last year, to urge the adoption of some measure for the protection of neutral property from capture during war, were invited to be present at the meeting. The Mayor presided, and after the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed,

Mr. Cobden said—Mr. Mayor, I have to move the first resolution which I have placed in your hands. It is as follows:—"That the principle of exempting private property from capture at sea, when engaged in peaceful commerce, is in accordance with the dictates of humanity, and with the present usages of civilized nations." I am sure, Mr. Mayor, that it is unnecessary for me to say a single word in support of the principle involved in that resolution. It is one which has been recognised by the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester for many years past, and which has been brought under the notice of the Government by deputations from this Chamber, and by petitions from the Chamber, and from the merchants of Manchester. I am sure, therefore, that it is unnecessary for me to say anything in support of the principle involved in that resolution. I will, therefore, at once proceed to move the second resolution, which is as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the best mode of carrying out the principle involved in the first resolution would be by the establishment of a system of international law, by which the property of neutrals on the high seas, when engaged in peaceful commerce, should be protected from capture during war, in the same manner as it is now protected by the law of nations from seizure in neutral ports." I am sure, Mr. Mayor, that the Chamber will be of opinion that the best mode of carrying out the principle involved in the first resolution would be by the establishment of a system of international law, by which the property of neutrals on the high seas, when engaged in peaceful commerce, should be protected from capture during war, in the same manner as it is now protected by the law of nations from seizure in neutral ports.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1862.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S—Macbeth.

WINTER GARDEN—The Iron Chest—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Red Gnome.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute.

IRVING HALL—Father Reed's Old Folks' Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, Colonel Teodisar Fisk and other Curiosities, at all hours—Panorama, on Union and Hour, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mirrors—No. 472 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Terrell's California.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Mercantile Library Association—George Francis Train Will Go "Round the World."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Virginius.

NO. 718 BROADWAY—A Fair for the Benefit of the Protestant House of Mercy.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY—Vernet's Picture of the Port and Harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. McClellan, it will be seen by our dispatches this morning, has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Burnside has been installed in his place. The order making this new arrangement was delivered to Gen. McClellan at Headquarters at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, by Gen. Buckingham, of the War Department, in person. Gen. McClellan's last official act was the issuing of an address on Saturday to the army, giving the information in a few words that the command had devolved upon Gen. Burnside, and taking an affectionate leave of his fellow-soldiers. The General and his staff were to leave yesterday for Trenton.

Our dispatches, both special and to the Associated Press, agree in the statement that the main rebel army had eluded Gen. McClellan, at least so far as to avoid a battle in the Shenandoah Valley. Headquarters of the army were established at Warrenton on Friday, which place was taken possession of by our advance on the day previous. The rebel Gen. A. P. Hill's command was at Warrenton on Wednesday—his command and Stuart's Cavalry forming the rear guard of Lee's force. Dispatches from Warrenton, yesterday, bring the important information that Gen. Pleasanton had a skirmish on Saturday, near Little Washington, with Stuart's Cavalry, in which he captured three pieces of artillery, and that Gen. Bayard, on the same day, occupied and now holds the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock—the structure being unimpaired. The bridge across Broad Run had been destroyed by the rebels, but as that is further back, in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, and in a section of country now completely within our control, it can be put in good condition again in a very short space of time.

The Washington *Republican*, of Friday, says: "From present appearances, we judge there will, at present, be no fighting in front. Lee and his army will retreat upon Richmond, and go into Winter quarters there. It is the purpose of Jeff. Davis to lead our army on, to divide our forces if he can do so conveniently, and to harass portions of our army. One thing he means to do, and that is to put us to all the expense he can, and thus worry us out and make the Northern people thoroughly sick of the war; not to effect a compromise, as the Northern peace party suppose, but to secure the independence of the South."

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes from Harper's Ferry, under date of Nov. 6, that "two ladies arrived to-day from Martinsburgh, having walked the whole distance, nineteen miles, along the railroad track. They report that the rebel pickets left Martinsburgh yesterday morning, but say they have still a strong force at Bunker Hill. They confirm the destruction of the railroad track from a point a few miles beyond Harper's Ferry to North Mountain, six miles West of Martinsburgh. All the Company's property at Martinsburgh was also completely destroyed."

From the Southwest we learn that Gen. Grant has recently established his headquarters at La Grange, near the Mississippi line, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. We also learn that a heavy body of his troops is pushing southward in the direction of Holly Springs, and that the rebels there are apparently making preparations to evacuate the place, with the intention of falling back on Grenada.

The Louisville Journal has information which leads it to believe that the rebels have evacuated not only Murfreesboro, but McMinnville, Tenn., and that they have torn up a large portion of the track of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Chattanooga will doubtless be their "last ditch" in Tennessee.

We have, through a Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, an important report from North Carolina, to the effect that the expedition under command of Gen. Foster, already spoken of, has been entirely successful in at least one of its objects. The gunboat *Delaware* is stated to have arrived at Fortress Monroe from Newbern, on the 5th inst., with intelligence that the expedition proceeded to Plymouth, where some 3,000 rebels, about one-half cavalry, were surrounded, and compelled to surrender unconditionally. A dispatch from Washington informs us that no such news has reached the Navy Department, but this does not render the report improbable, by any means. It is hardly possible, however, that an expedition organized on so extensive a scale should have so small an object as the capture of this small body of rebels, and we shall be quite likely to hear of further and more important operations soon. Plymouth, the scene of this alleged capture, is the Capital of Washington County, N. C. It is a small village, containing less than fifteen hundred inhabitants, located about eight miles south from Roanoke River, where it enters Albemarle Sound, and is connected with a small inlet called Nag's Head. It is about fifty miles in a straight line, north of Newbern, with which it has water communication via Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and the Neuse River. It was, previous to the rebellion, a place of active trade.

The Newbern *Progress*, of the 1st inst., is received. It contains no allusion to any recent expedition. In relation to the statements that the rebels at Wilmington were arming negroes to fight against the Union troops, the *Progress* says: "We have learned direct from Wilmington, and through what is deemed a reliable source, that such is not the fact. The distrust of the negro is so great that they dare not trust him with arms."

We publish, elsewhere, an order from the Adjutant-General in reference to the forthcoming draft. Several counties in the interior of the State having filled their quotas, it has been found necessary to modify the designation of depôts of rendezvous. The following Commissioners of the respective posts have been designated: Albany, [illegible] Harrisburg, New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Rochester, Worcester, Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Toledo, Col. Gen. R. B. Buckingham; Hamilton, Col. S. M. Allen; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. E. L. Lansing.

A London correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* writes: "It is well you are just completing a fleet of 'Monitors.' You are likely to need them before long. *Workmen are engaged night and day on the Mersey, on the Clyde and elsewhere in building some 20 iron-clads, which are to see service in American waters. They are intended to convoy vessels into Southern ports. This I know to be a fact.* My information is direct from those in confidence with the promoters. I can only see one way of preventing a good deal of mischief. Every port for which they are designed ought to be in the power of the American Government before these ugly monsters can cross the Atlantic. Then you might welcome them as effective aids in future operations. To disarm suspicion it is popularly given out that this iron fleet is being built for the Chinese Government; but I need hardly tell you that Mr. Mason and his friends form one of the chief contracting parties."

A dispatch dated Louisville, Nov. 5, states that Gen. Sill's Division reached Nashville on the day preceding.

Major-Gen. Rousseau's division of Gen. Rosecrans' army is to be detached from Gen. McCook's army corps, and after being reinforced will act as an independent column. What direction it is to take, is not yet known.

The Military Commission, sitting at the Lower Sioux Agency, on the cases of those Indians engaged in the late massacres in Minnesota, has found over three hundred of them guilty, and condemned them to be hung. Their fate lies with the authorities at Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Scotia* came up to the City on Saturday morning, bringing advices two days later than those by the *Norwegian*. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. Mr. Cameron, our Minister to Russia, came passenger on board the *Scotia*; also, Lord Lyon, the British Minister to this country. The steamer *Gladiator*, from Nassau, had arrived at Liverpool, having on board 1,500 bales of cotton. She took over sundry rumors in regard to the proceedings of Commodore Wilkes, which had caused some little excitement on 'Change in London and Liverpool. It was alleged that Wilkes, with his squadron, had blockaded Bermuda, and refused to withdraw his ships at the request of the Governor. This report lacked confirmation and received but little credence, but it nevertheless had its effect. Mr. Gladstone had reiterated his sentiments on the American question, in a letter written to a Manchester merchant. He took occasion to say, however, "that to form opinions upon questions of policy, to announce them to the world, and to take, or be a party to taking any of the steps necessary for giving them effect, are matters which, though connected together, are in themselves distinct, and which may be separated by intervals of time, longer or shorter, according to the particular circumstances of the case." All of which signifies that the time for English recognition or intervention has not yet arrived. From Greece, we learn that King Otho had abdicated the throne in favor of his brother, but the people being still dissatisfied, the Bavarian line had been entirely deposed. The violent gales which had visited England, had also prevailed all over France for several days, inflicting considerable damage in some sections. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, though no change of prices had taken place. Breadstuffs were steady and firm, and Provisions were flat and heavy. Consols were quiet at 93¼@93¾ for money.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on the 22d ult., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are four days behind those of the *Scotia*.

A decision was expected on Friday in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, which is still at Philadelphia. The Court was not, however, prepared to render one. Mr. G. M. Wharton, on the part of the claimant, presented an additional affidavit in relation to the ownership of the vessel, to the reception of which District-Attorney Cuyler objected on two grounds: First, that it was not respectful to the Government in referring to it as a "Northern one;" and, secondly, that it contained declarations which the person making it knew to be false. The Judge said he should allow the paper to be filed, as he was desirous of having all the testimony that could be furnished in respect to the ownership of the steamer.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys, situated in Bedford-avenue, near Willoughby-avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and two of the children perished in the flames. The institution contained 240 boys between the ages of 5 and 12 years. The entire loss is about $35,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Detroit *Tribune*, New-London *Chronicle*, Hartford *Times*, Hartford *Press* and Hartford *Courant* have increased their rates on account of the great advance in paper and everything used in making a newspaper.

The Orange, N. J., War Committee has declared a dividend of 22 ¥ cent. on moneys received for bounties to volunteers, there being that amount of surplus after paying each volunteer $100 in cash and $100 in scrip. Subscribers now receive a certificate for the balance, signed by the Town Clerk, payable in installments as soon as the Legislature shall authorize a tax to be levied for that purpose.

The vote of Livingston County, the home of Gen. Wadsworth, is most gratifying. The majority is nearly double what his opponents conceded, and largely ahead of what was claimed. The Genesseo *Republican* gives the following figures:

Avon	82	Lima	85
Caledonia	59	Nunda	127
Geneseo	125	Ossian	35
Genesseo	150	Sparta	19
Leicester	19	Springwater	255
Livonia	378	York	220

Portage will add 100 to these majorities. Mount Morris gives Seymour 128; North Dansville, 79; Groveland, 6; and West Sparta, 1. Genesseo, it will be remembered, is the place of Gen. Wadsworth's residence.

Alex. McDonald, a rebel engineer on the southern end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, stole a locomotive from Bowling Green, on Nov. 6, taking it from the hands of another engineer, proposing to put in the depôt; instead of which he ran it down on the Memphis Branch Road 15 miles, burned out the fires, and otherwise injured the machinery to the amount of $3,000. McDonald was pursued by employes of the road on a hand-car, who recaptured the locomotive, but McDonald escaped.

The missing steamer *Trenton*, which it was feared was lost, as she did not arrive at Washington from this City in due season, has at last turned up at the place of her destination. Her Captain tried a trip through the Chesapeake Canal, and met with unexpected delays.

During the last four months the Provost Marshal of Philadelphia has taken into custody 630 deserters, 647 stragglers, and sent 4,194 convalescent soldiers to their regiments.

It is reported that the President has tendered to Schuyler Colfax the Secretaryship of the Interior, in the event of Secretary Smith's acceptance of the Judgeship of the United States Supreme Court.

In the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, before Judge McCunn, John Clarkin and Geo. Gromer, previously convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary.

The Stock Market was steady through the dealings of Saturday until near the close, when a decline of ¼@¾ per cent. on the Share list was made. Gold 151¾@152; Exchange 144½ per cent. The attention of Bankers and Merchants is called to the eighth page of this day's paper, where Mr. Silas C. Herring sets forth the new discovery in the material for the manufacture of his patent Safes.

Breadstuffs were in active demand on Saturday; prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Corn was rather cheaper. Cotton was less freely purchased, but was stiffly held. Provisions, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Tobacco, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Wool and Oil principal kinds of Otls at buoyant rates. Freight engagements were steadier, though rates were essentially unaltered. There were 650 vessels of all classes in port.

The Removal of Gen. McClellan.

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside appointed in his place. The immediate cause of this removal has been Gen. McClellan's refusal to advance against the enemy, even under the most peremptory orders of the General-in-Chief. It will be seen, by a letter from Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War, which we publish in another column, that on the 1st of October Gen. McClellan was urged by Gen. Halleck to cross the Potomac and give battle, to the enemy,—being at the same time reminded of the disadvantages of delaying until the Potomac should be swollen, and the roads impaired, by the autumnal rains. Finding that this produced no effect, Gen. McClellan was "*peremptorily ordered*" by Gen. Halleck, on the 6th of October, to "*cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South.*" For three weeks this order was not obeyed, and the only excuse given for not obeying it, so far as appears,—the want of supplies,—is shown by the letter of Gen. Halleck to have been utterly without foundation. The disclosures of that letter, concerning Gen. McClellan's constant and reiterated complaints of lack of supplies, are very remarkable and deserve special attention.

We presume that this particular instance of disobedience of orders, though the immediate occasion, is not the whole cause of Gen. McClellan's removal. It is pretty generally understood that this is only the culmination of a systematic disregard of orders, of a steady and obstinate tardiness in the conduct of the campaign against the rebels, and of a consequent inefficiency in command, which would long ago have secured his dismissal under any Administration less timid than that which has now possession of power. The fifteen months during which he has had virtual control of the war have been utterly barren of results to the cause he has professed to serve. Few commanders in history have had such splendid opportunities, and fewer still have so ostentatiously thrown them away. With an army capable of the most heroic achievements, powerful in numbers, unrivaled in discipline and equipment, eager always for active and onward movement, he has accomplished absolutely nothing but successful retreats from inferior forces, and the defence of the Capital at Washington, which he should have left no foe capable of menacing. The rebel armies have grown up in his presence, and by his toleration. Through all his long career he has made but one attack and won but a single victory; and that became absolutely fruitless through his failure to follow it up.

We have no theory on which to explain this most extraordinary failure of Gen. McClellan as a commander, or the still more extraordinary persistence of the President in committing the fortunes of the war to his hands. Gen. McClellan has shown too many of the qualities of an accomplished soldier to attribute his failure to simple incapacity. That he is absolutely disloyal to the Government we have never permitted ourselves to believe. Yet we think it quite probable that his heart has never been in the war,—that through it all he has had hopes of a compromise which should end it, and that he has feared the effect upon such a compromise of a stern and relentless prosecution of hostilities. His position and possibly his feelings have been those ascribed by Macaulay to Essex, who commanded the armies of the Parliament at the outbreak of the great civil war. He was an accomplished soldier and a Parliamentarian; but he shrank from civil war,—he hoped through it all for an accommodation with the King, and "*next to a great defeat he dreaded a great victory.*" Under such a leader the war could never prosper, and it was *soon found necessary to replace him* by Hampden, who carried into the field the boldness and courage he had shown in politics, and who had the sagacity to see from the outset that "*in war of all kinds, moderation is imbecility.*" As a politician, Gen. McClellan's sympathies, previous to the rebellion, had always been with the South. He has believed them wronged by Northern sentiment and by Northern action. And beyond all question, he has hoped and believed that a time would come when the war could be arrested, and when the Southern leaders, backed by a powerful party in the Northern States, would listen to terms of accommodation,—and that nothing would stand in the way of such a compromise more than a victory which should wound their pride by humiliating their arms and crushing their power.

In this view of the case, Gen. McClellan has been encouraged by the political partisans who, at an early stage in the war, made him their prospective candidate for the Presidency, and came thus to have an interest in putting him in opposition to the Administration which he professed to serve. They defended his errors, and made themselves the special champions of his worst mistakes. They had unquestionable provocation and some excuse for much of this in the intemperate zeal with which he was assailed; but they betrayed him into an undue reliance on the support of a party, and a ruinous subserviency to their wishes and views. We know not how else to account for the steady and systematic disregard he has shown of the wishes and orders of the Government, and for his adherence to a deliberate and methodical inactivity, which has brought the cause of the Union to the very verge of ruin.

Unless we have been misinformed, President Lincoln has on two occasions written to Gen. McClellan, reviewing in detail his military operations, and demonstrating his failures to respond to the wishes and just expectations of the Government. One of these papers was prepared just after McClellan had landed on the Peninsula, and the other after the battle of Antietam; and we have heard both spoken of as masterpieces of military criticism. It is wholly needless to say that we have not been honored with a copy of either of these documents, but it is doubtless a satisfaction to learn that the President of the United States, who is the Commander-in-Chief of all its armies, and who is responsible, before God and the country, for the behavior of all its Generals, did not keep Gen. McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac from any confidence in his capacity or his fitness for the place. Why he did retain him so long after he had satisfied himself that he ought to be removed, it might be curious, though it would be useless to speculate. We trust that the first act of Congress, when it meets next month, will be to call for all the correspondence, and all the documents of every kind, which can throw light upon the extraordinary campaigns of this unfortunate commander.

Gen. Burnside has been three times offered the command of the Army of the Potomac. He declined it twice, partly from a strong feeling of personal affection for Gen. McClellan, and partly from thorough confidence in his military capacity, and his devotion to the Union cause. This confidence, we suspect, was somewhat shaken during and after the battle of Antietam; while the treatment he has since received for having remonstrated against the General's causeless suspension of the fight, has probably released him from the personal obligations on which he was previously inclined to lay such controlling stress. We presume, therefore, that he will now accept the command. He has shown thus far during the war great military ability, and a thorough, unqualified, unquestioning devotion to the cause he serves. What he will be able to accomplish remains to be seen. It is now certain that, in consequence of the extraordinary delay in the movements of our army, the rebels have completely eluded them, and are now beyond their reach. The autumnal rains have commenced; the rivers and small streams of Virginia are no longer fordable; the roads are becoming muddy and impracticable; and all rapid and effective movement is nearly impossible. If it was any part of Gen. McClellan's purpose to prevent a decisive battle with the rebel army, he was probably left in command just long enough to accomplish his object.

The Exact Attitude of England.

The recent news from England indicates that there is to be no immediate change of the policy of that Government toward the United States. Mr. Gladstone explains his late speech, in which he gave his personal recognition of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, by leaving it wholly unexplained. The substance of the two letters he has written on the subject is, simply, that the speech expressed an opinion that he had long entertained. How far the personal conviction of a Minister goes toward the initiation of Government policy is left to the public as a very wide field for speculation.

Independently, however, of Mr. Gladstone's speech all other Ministerial and popular indications point to the continuance of the policy of "non-intervention"—as England understands non-intervention. That is, giving all the aid and comfort possible to the rebellion within the limits of safety against war with the United States. The language of the British Government and people to the Confederates is: "You have fully established your independence—the restoration of the Union is impossible—but it would do neither you nor us any good to make a formal acknowledgment of a fact that is patent to the world. On the contrary, it might for the moment complicate your cause and protract hostilities." This is the unmistakable meaning of everything uttered by English leaders in opposition to action favorable to the South. It is manifest apology to the rebels for not recognizing their independence, which it is conceded they have won.

We may not have the right to quarrel with England for its open and avowed sympathy with the Confederates. Happily, likes and dislikes, sympathies and antipathies, in this world, are subject to no written laws; a nation cannot be held amenable for its loves and its hates. We have a right, however, to look for plain dealing and perfect sincerity from a Government which is as proud and strong as that of Great Britain. But this we have not had.

While all the diplomatic intercourse between that country and this is marked by the most punctilious propriety; and while we are assured, in every form of speech usual between friendly Powers, that England will in no wise interfere with our unhappy domestic strife, the evidence is accumulating that the most dangerous attacks we have to meet in the future of the rebellion will come from England. English powder and ball, English rifles and cannon, have armed the rebels in every field that has been fought in the war. But these were not sufficient to turn the tide of success in favor of the rebellion. Now, however, according not to rumors only, but to positive declaration, an entire fleet of war vessels is building in British waters, and under the British flag, to assail the ports of the United States, and destroy the advantages our arms have fairly gained over the public enemies.

The latest advices from England leave apparently no room at all for doubt on this subject. The English journals all publish and put great stress upon the project of the Richmond Confederacy to impress 1,000,000 bales of cotton, and hold the same as an inducement and a reward to any nation, or to the daring adventurers of any nation, that will come after it. The value of 1,000,000 bales of cotton at the present prices in Europe would be *Two Hundred Million Dollars*. The London *Times* says that such prospect of reward will certainly invite capital into the field, and embolden it to run all the hazards of the attempt to run the blockade of Southern ports.

It required no prophet to tell us that. The admission is the strongest encouragement to the deed. The cupidity of our foreign foes requires no such aid as these broadcast promises are holding in England. Our ships, fitted and armed in the Confederate service to open the cotton ports of the South. These ships will be the all-sufficient means of getting ships, to load them in and out with their rich cargoes through the blockade. We have no defences against iron-clad assailants, and we shall not have in time to be of avail, notwithstanding the flattering assurances to the contrary so frequently put forth by our Navy Department. We may deem it proper on another day to show this.

These are matters too grave and too full of danger to the Union cause to be allowed to remain without the notice of our Government. It is true, undoubtedly, that the animosity of English opinion is not now, and has not been for a long time, a matter of any concern to the American people. They are able to outlive that—indeed, they feel quite strong enough to despise it. But the open encouragement by the British Press, by British capitalists, by British associations and organizations, of a scheme to invade American waters with hostile intent, and the notorious preparation of formidable agencies for the work, goes beyond the domain of opinion, and enters that of war.

The Movements in Virginia.—It will be seen that both of the advancing columns of our army are pushing down into Eastern Virginia with some celerity. Gen. Pleasanton, from what lately was Burnside's column, has reached Little Washington, in Culpepper County, some twenty-five miles south of the Manassas Gap Railroad; and Gen. Bayard, from Sumner's column, has reached the Rappahannock River, and holds the railroad bridge of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. What may be the succeeding movements of the bodies it is difficult to tell—whether one or both will advance onward to Gordonsville, or whether one or both will move down the Rappahannock to Fredericksburgh, and try our luck by that route to Richmond. If we knew positively where the rebel army is, we might speculate on these points. But the newspapers and the correspondents seem to know pretty nearly as little of the enemy's whereabouts as our Generals do. It is confidently asserted to-day that they have retreated to their fortified base at Richmond, that they still threaten to enter Maryland, that they are at Waterloo, and that they are at Gordonsville, where they have been joined by Bragg's army from Tennessee. It is likely that there is more or less truth to each and all of these stories, excepting that one which implies that they propose again to attempt to enter Maryland or Pennsylvania. There seems little doubt that Lee has left Winchester, as no army would dare to permit itself to be outflanked as that position now is by our forces.

It is impossible to give any intelligent opinion as yet as to the likelihood of Bragg's army having moved from East Tennessee into Virginia. It is certain that they would have a very easy and expeditious route thither over the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. But such a movement would indicate a complete abandonment of the Southwest, and of the campaign there. It would concede to us one-half of the Confederacy, and that, too, at a time when our Southwestern army, under a live leader, is just ready to enter and take possession. If Bragg has come East, it is undoubtedly for the purpose of concentrating the entire rebel force for the defence of Richmond, and thus staking the existence of the Confederacy wholly on the Virginia campaign. Nothing, we believe, could be more to our advantage, if we had a General who had the genius to take advantage of circumstances.

A Rebellious Cavalry Officer.—Almost every day for the last two months, we have recorded some splendid exploit on the part of that valiant and invincible cavalry officer, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton. He first appeared prominently after the battle of Antietam, when he harassed terribly the enemy's rear, pursued them hotly to the Potomac, and played havoc among their faltering regiments. Subsequently he was sent in chase of Stuart, being permitted to start just about the time the rebel officer was sweeping along our left line; and though it was preposterous to suppose that he could actually overtake Stuart, yet he and his men made one of the most remarkable gallopades that we have had in the course of the war. Since our army began to move along the east side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Pleasanton seems to have been in perpetual pursuit of the foe and perpetual fight; and in every case has he been victorious. He has met Stuart and his men, heretofore the terror of our army, on half a dozen occasions, and in every instance Stuart's horse has shown Pleasanton his tail. On Saturday we gave a vivid pen-picture, from our correspondent, of the three days' exciting chase after Stuart's cavalry, which ended on Monday evening last, and in which, after a brisk fight of two or three hours, Stuart's force was defeated with heavy loss. On Saturday last, Pleasanton had another tilt with his rebel foemen, of which we have a telegraphic mention this morning. It was at Little Washington, some forty miles south of the place where the previous fight was fought, and our redoubtable cavalryman had his usual luck—capturing three pieces of Stuart's artillery and a number of his men.

Gen. Pleasanton is a native of the District of Columbia, is forty years old, is a West Pointer, did gallant work in Mexico with the Second Dragoons, with which regiment he continued in service until about three months ago, when he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and given the command of Stoneman's Cavalry Brigade. As soon as he got his command well in hand, the country began to resound with his exploits.

There is no doubt that we have better cavalry officers in the Union service than the rebels have in theirs. Our horsemen have not been permitted to show their pluck

Trial on Military Charges.—We are glad to see that Gen. Fitz-John Porter is about to be tried on sundry charges that have been preferred against him by officers of the Army. These charges, we understand, come from four different sources, and are very serious. They are such as no man can have hanging over his head without absolute disgrace, and Gen. Porter must therefore be personally anxious for their speedy examination.

But beyond the personal wishes of any officer, the necessities of the public service require a prompt inquiry into charges of so serious a nature as those which have been preferred against Gen. Porter.

Setting aside all others, that brought against him by Gen. Pope, of having intentionally refused to obey his orders that he should engage the enemy, and of having thus contributed directly to the defeat of our army, is the most serious charge that can be brought against any officer. If Gen. Porter was actually guilty of it, the army is disgraced and the safety of the nation endangered every hour that he is kept in high command. If it is unfounded, common justice demands that he should be relieved from it as speedily as possible.

Hitherto there has been nothing like rigorous discipline in the army. The most serious misconduct on the part of officers has been allowed to pass unpunished and almost unnoticed. There has not yet been a single example of punishment for even the most aggravated military offences. Spies swarm in our camps—all that have been convicted have been pardoned by the President. We have had spies in the enemy's Capital, and we have sent thither rebel women, who had become familiar with their faces, and who have forthwith denounced them to the authorities and had them hung. This is a novel mode of making war. It may possibly prosper, but we see nothing as yet to give us confidence in that result. We hope it may be reformed.

Gov. Seymour on the Election.—Gov. Seymour made a speech at Utica on Thursday night, to a large crowd that came to congratulate him on the result of the election. We find no report of his speech, and only a meagre reference to it in the Utica papers. We do not see that he threw much light on the specific manner in which his election is to restore the Union, though he was profuse in declarations that it would have that effect. "The success of the Democracy," he said, "would bring back the country to the position of years ago, when the Constitution was the supreme law, and the laws were impartially administered. *Henceforth the laws were to be obeyed, and constitutional authority respected.*" We can understand how all this may happen *in the North*,—but not how Mr. Seymour's election is to restore that happy time to the Southern States. He says that "from this time henceforth it would seem there is a great Union party *all through the South*, who desire to cooperate with a party they know is so ready to welcome them back into the Union." This may be so—but as yet we don't see it.

Mr. Seymour talks as if there had been a rebellion in the North, which the Democracy had succeeded in putting down. He says not one word about the *Southern* rebellion, nothing about aiding the Government to crush it out and thus restore the Union. He denies that the Democrats are disloyal, and says that they intend to sustain the Government "in all its *Constitutional* acts." He did not specify, however, what these are, so that we are left to a wide field of conjecture as to the exceptions which Gov. Seymour would feel inclined to make.

Commercial Blockade Theoretically Viewed.—Mr. Cobden's speech before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which we give in full this morning, on the subject of a reform of maritime law, and an alteration in respect to belligerent rights, with special reference to the question of commercial blockades, will be read with general interest. It is an ingenious and, from a theoretical point of view, in the main, just exposition of the evil and impropriety of commercial blockades; and Mr. Cobden states broadly, and confirms logically, the old and oft-asserted American doctrine on the subject. He is led to his conclusion, however, which is antagonistic to the European doctrine, and to the current English view, simply by the evils that are being suffered in Lancashire from our blockade of the rebel ports, and the consequent stoppage of the cotton supply. "So grave and alarming has this evil become," says Mr. Cobden, "that it presents itself to those who look forward for six months (if the war goes on) in such a hideous aspect, that it is apt to beget violent thoughts in our minds as to some violent remedy." He acknowledges, however, that recognition of the South would do nothing to obtain cotton, and nothing less than successful war would avail, and Mr. Cobden of course opposes all belligerent action. It is a question that he is arguing at present merely in the theoretical aspect, and the present state of affairs furnishes a forcible illustration of his theory. One of the points Mr. Cobden makes is that England would not have recognized the principle of closing the Southern ports by proclamation, which principle was at one time so strongly favored in Congress and by a portion of the Press—but that she would recognize nothing less than a legitimate effective blockade.

Theoretically, most of Mr. Cobden's positions are sound enough; but so far as our blockade is concerned, it is in complete accord with the principles of maritime law and

...bellious States, established by the great Republican Power, and there can be no real object of actual warfare left with...

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Position Taken on the Proclamation—Emancipation Proclamation—General Approval of it—Gen. Butler—French Views of the Address of Stephens—The Orleans Princes on McClellan's Generalship, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

With the exception of part of the secession organ, the *Pays*, this section of the French Press has but little to say about intervention in the United States since the violent demonstrations in the Richmond deliberate assemblies in response to the Emancipation Proclamation. The *Pays*, however, (and in this it resembles exactly the English nation, which grows more secessionist and more violent as it sees the chances of intervention diminish,) continues its campaign against the Proclamation, and, overlooking all other arguments, clings to this one, that it is simply a scheme to assassinate innocent women and children. It is true some one has made this reply to the argument of the *Pays*: When an army surrounds and lays siege to a city the besieging General gives one or two days' notice of his intention to commence the bombardment, in order that the women and children may be placed in safety; and after this, if women or children are killed or wounded, the responsibility, according to the article of war, falls upon the besieged. Mr. LINCOLN, owing to the greater extent of the territory besieged, has given *three months'* notice, before putting in operation his more terrible engines of war, and he says to the people of the South, you must either surrender, or find for your women and children a place of safety, or take the responsibility of whatever harm happens to them. But this argument the *Pays* treats as empty sophistry, and goes on beating its big drum in favor of the rebellion. Fortunately, the paper has but few readers, and it seems in a fair way to reduce the number even of these.

The *Opinion Nationale*, a paper having a large circulation among the enlightened liberal classes, says that the Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN is the death blow of the rebellion, and that the wrath exhibited in the Confederate Congress proves the fact. The *Opinion* declares that Mr. LINCOLN has now put himself upon the platform which will secure him the sympathies of all the Liberals of Europe, and render intervention an impossibility.

The *Siecle*, the leading Republican paper, with a circulation nearly double that of any other paper in Paris, says of the Proclamation, since the news of the proceedings in the Richmond Congress have been received here.

"What are those writers going to say who have grown so tender in their defence of the suffering and persecuted South, when they read the execrable propositions just submitted to the consideration of the Confederate Senate? The telegraphic resume of this proposition will be found in our columns, and our readers, like ourselves, will have difficulty in believing it. But what is still more astonishing, the minority of the committee, finding, without doubt, that the majority report was too mild, demanded 'a war of extermination against the invaders.' And this extraordinary manifestation of sentiment takes place the day that Mr. LINCOLN, entering at last into the heart of the question, decides to pronounce under certain reserves the abolition of Slavery! These are the paroxysms of fury shown by the leaders of the insurrection in order to preserve their horrible privilege! We do not know whether the Confederate Senate will dare to sanction such acts; we would suppose that such atrocious legislation had no chance of being adopted. But the fact that such measures have been elaborated and proposed to the acceptance of a deliberate body, throws a flood of light on the real situation. Will the Secessionist writers still demand that France should lend, by a recognition, her moral support, or, as they have not hesitated to demand, her material support, to a sect—we cannot resign ourselves to call it a party—capable of seeking the prolongation of its existence by such measures?"

The *Presse* and the *Temps*, Liberal papers, and the *Journal des Debats*, Orleanist organ, speak in the same terms of the Emancipation Proclamation and its effect in the South. They accept it as a just and proper measure, and maintain that its utility is proven by the wrath and violence it has provoked in those who have to combat its effects.

One of the friendly papers, the *Opinion Nationale*, characterizes Gen. BUTLER'S last order, in regard to the registration of names *and politics*, as odious. We suppose that the writer (M. BOURRAT) had not made himself acquainted with the difficulties under which Gen. BUTLER labors in order to maintain his position. But if a friendly paper thus criticises the acts of Gen. BUTLER, you may well suppose that our enemies do not spare him, and the fact is I never recollect to have seen in one year's time so many columns of abuse published against any one man as have been published against the commandant of New-Orleans. Even the abuse of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the days of the coup *d'état* did not equal it. It would take, indeed, the whole of one man's morning hours of every day to look over it all, if he could read the various tongues in which it is published. But it is well to remark that nineteen-twentieths of this abuse is coined in London and Liverpool, and it is to be hoped that Gen. BUTLER, considering the source from whence it comes, will not take it too seriously to heart. At any rate, he is declared the right man in the right place by every Union man, native or foreign, I have met.

The *Presse*, in an able article on the singular spectacle which is now presented in England of a whole nation of Abolitionists assisting, with passion, the birth of a Slave Confederacy, stigmatises this abnormal frenzy as something too monstrous to be believed, if the daily facts were not there to speak for themselves. And what gives to this moral aberration of the English its greatest enormity is the fact that it is based solely upon interest. According to the *Presse*, France, by the general support offered by her citizens to the cause of right and of humanity in America, and by her abstention from everything like a violent agitation of the question, is playing the *beau rôle* in the affair.

The Orleans Princes have a length published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and over the signature of "Trepsin," a nom *d'emprunt*, their history of the campaign on the Potomac. The work is about two hundred ordinary octavo pages in length, and comprises the history of events from March till July—from the commencement of the movement on Manassas by McCLELLAN to the battle of Malvern Hill. The work is written in the grand historical style, in which every word and every sentence appears studied in form and irrefutable in fact, and it will stand as one of the best written chapters of historical events extant. The refutation of what his enemies call "McCLELLAN'S blunders" is so complete and overwhelming as to give the young Commander-in-Chief a rank in military history far above that assigned him even by his most ardent admirers. New and unpublished facts and documents are referred to in this history, which will change the prejudices of most people against McCLELLAN into admiration, and many circumstances heretofore an enigma to the readers of newspapers are here explained. The meet of McCLELLAN'S Generalcare also elevated by this history to the first rank of military officers, and may have results on the war that, if known now, would set at rest the minds of this high military authority which thinks the...

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GRAU'S brief season of opera—for, according to the advertisement, it is not to extend beyond ten nights—commences this evening. It augurs well for the enterprise that all the best private boxes have already been secured, (has insuring to the manager a sort of subscription. The opera to-night is "La Traviata," (in which Mme. GUERRABELLA will make her début. Report speaks highly of the lady's talent. BRIGNOLI, ARDAVE and SUSINI sustain the other parts.

The announcement at the various theatres for this evening are as follows: At Mr. WALLACK'S (for the last time) "Money" at Niblo's Garden, (Mr. FORRESTER having brought his engagement to an end, and, like MATTHEW HARRIS, being exiled to Brooklyn for a couple of weeks,) the RAVELS return to the scene of their former triumphs, and will undoubtedly be hailed by hosts of friends; the pieces are the "Red Gnome" and the "Whites and the Browns;" at the Winter Gardea Mr. EDWIN BOOTH enters upon the last week of his very successful engagement, repeating two of his latest impersonations, *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in the "Iron Chest," and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, in the play of that name; at the Brooklyn *Academy of Music Mr. EDWIN FORREST*, in "Virginius," (to-morrow evening, MATILDA HERON, in "*Camille*") at Barnum's Museum BOURCICAULT'S drama of "Isabelle; or, Woman's Life;" at No. 559 *Broadway* GEORGE CHRISTY'S admirable band of Minstrels; and at Hope Chapel TRAVELLI'S Panorama of California.

One of the penalties of living in a metropolis is the inevitable endurance of prodigies. Children with big bumpy heads, extraordinary hands, wonderful throats and precocious intelligences, descend as in showers upon the afflicted community, and, but for the merciful dispensation that they grow up in time, and become no better than other people, make life a constant trial of parental patience and critical toleration. New-York is the favored centre of this interesting class. It is here that the baby show flourishes, not only at Barnum's, but in every other sphere where juvenility can get a footing. The crop for the present season is so discouragingly large that we should scarcely dare to speak of it but for the fact that one of the prodigies has already launched herself upon the waters of public favor. We refer to TERESA CARRENO, who gave a "Soirée Musicale" at Irving Hall, on Friday last. This little lady is a native of Caracas, Venezuela, and is only eight years of age. Her appearance indicates a charming but not overwrought warmth of temperament, and a calm intellectual perception of what she has to do and how to do it. These traits, apart from any mechanical considerations, give to Cherubini's playing a large share of spirit and clearness, amounting almost to style. For the rest she can play THALBERG'S music with facility, and with extraordinary power for a child who cannot yet reach the pedals with her toes. This implies a high degree of digital discipline, and indicates that in more showy pieces, where the effects are of the scale rather than the chord, she will possess still higher executive powers. Indeed, a little French theme, imbedded in fragrant garlands of many colored notes, which Miss CARRENO played during the evening, could hardly have been given better by any performer now before the public. The execution was perfect whilst the feeling for the melody was always nicely preserved. Miss CARRENO is undoubtedly a singularly gifted child, but on the threshold of a public career at so early an age, the greatest apprehensions are to be entertained for her future. So much genius should be devoted to study, and spared to art, not dissipated in the idle adulations of friends and the well-intentioned but seldom well-considered applause of the public.

The first rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society's second concert will take place on Wednesday next, under the direction of Mr. THEO. THOMAS, who alternates with Mr. ERBEN in the conductor's rostrum. Mr. THOMAS' ability in every department of art, whether as a conductor of Italian opera or as the exponent of the reticent music of the great masters, has been so steadily recognized in New-York that we watch with interest the career which he has clearly hewn out for himself. Brooklyn is fortunate in having procured the cooperation of a conductor so energetic, well-informed and gentlemanly as Mr. THOMAS.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ has no intention of permitting the Italians to slip past him in the race for public favor. He has still another revival for to-night—MOZART'S "Zauberflöte; or, Magic Flute," which, will be cast excellently and with rare effectiveness as regards chorus, several German societies having volunteered for the occasion.

Miss NINA FOSTER, a charming and vivacious reader, who has not been forgotten, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening next, assisted by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Signor BARILI, and the accomplished soprano, Mrs. CHARLES FARRAR.

Still another reader, and one of high repute too—Prof. W. S. HOWE—will give the first of a series of readings at Dodworth's Hall, on Friday, Nov. 14.

Messrs. G. & C. DODSON, well-known banjo-players, of this City, have been engaged by Mr. BARNUM for the Aquarian Gardens, Boston, where they will appear to-night.

Irving Hall will be surrendered to the "Old Folks" this evening, under the direction of Father READ, a venerable musician, in white hair and yellow stockings, who may have been noticed on the principal walks of the City. The "Old Folks" are the resurrectionists of popular art. They have dug up the festive morsels that used to regale the palates of our forefathers, and with an antique sauce of strange costumes, serve them up for the enjoyment of the present generation. The "Old Folks" continue at the Hall during the week.

Brooklyn Affairs.

THE DRAFT—BED FOREST—MISS HERON—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The good people of Brooklyn are to be surfeited this week with amusements. They have shivered, so to speak, upon the metaphorical brink of the threatened draft; they have offered stupendous bounties for volunteers; they have rushed from house to house with paper and pencil, demonstrating that they have furnished scores beyond the quota; and when at last, with their lips strewed up, they desperately determined to meet the monster, the news came that the draft was postponed, figures more than they could bear.

The Mercantile Library Association came to their relief, and in huge capitals which stare from every fence, announced that to-night, at the Plymouth Church, George FRANCIS TRAIN, the gassoon, will speak, or, rather talk, about his trip around the world.

All the Attorneys of State, Mr. Evarts Fessenden opens to-night in another constituted parlor—Virginia, Jan. 16. Mr. Attorney, the manager, has issued the bulletins, (two weeks, and promises to almost equal Mr. Fessenden's Mrs. Hazen in each of starring way, the clerical dress more than the people, and people from all parts of the city.

On the whole, times Brooklyn is in a peaceful state of mind; and if with no draft, with TEARE, FESSEN, HEROE, and unimpeached virtue, the residents of Brooklyn are discontent, where can one hope to find terrestrial bliss?

The Postponement of the Draft.

The following is the order of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, postponing the draft, published in yesterday's TIMES:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.—It having been ascertained that several of the Counties in the interior of the State have completed their quotas, whilst in others the deficiency is less than was anticipated, the rendezvous for the drafted men, and the nine months volunteers, will be limited to the following places, viz:

BUFFALO, for the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

ELMIRA, for the counties of Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, Schuyler, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Broome, Tioga, Tompkins and Delaware.

AUBURN, for the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oswego.

UTICA, for the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Otsego, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Saratoga.

PLATTSBURGH, for the counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton, Essex, Warren and Franklin.

ALBANY, for the counties of Albany, Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Schoharie and Schenectady.

YONKERS, for the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan.

STATEN ISLAND or such other places as may be selected for the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

The following named officers are detailed to act as Commandants, and will immediately enter on the discharge of their duties: Albany, Brig.-Gen. John F. Rathbone; Brooklyn, Brig.-Gen. Richard Busteed; Yonkers, Brig.-Gen. S. C. Parmenter; Ponda, Maj.-Gen. S. S. Burnside; Elmira, Col. S. M. Alley; Buffalo, Brig.-Gen. H. L. Lansing.

The following-named Surgeons are appointed for the several places of rendezvous, and will report for duty to the Commandants: Albany, S. D. Willard; Yonkers, Geo. E. Upham; Plattsburgh, William N. Colt; Ponda, Jeremiah Snell; Auburn, Edward Hall; Elmira, E. L. Hart; Buffalo, J. S. Trowbridge.

A sufficient force of National Guards will be assigned to each place of rendezvous, to maintain order and discipline. The detail for that at Staten Island will be made by Maj.-Gen. Sandford, on the requisition of the Commandant, and for those in the interior of the State by the Commandants, from their respective brigades. The detail, except for Staten Island, not to exceed three full companies.

Commissioners of the Draft are requested to transmit to this Department, without delay, a list of the names of all persons declared by them to be exempt, and also of the names added to the enrollment books. A full list, containing the names of all persons drafted, classifying them by towns, will also be required.

All persons holding authorizations to enlist volunteers for the nine months' service, will take their recruits to the place of rendezvous for drafted men in their respective districts. Transportation passes will be furnished on application to the Quartermaster of the rendezvous, accompanied by evidence of enlistment and copy of authorization, as provided in paragraph IX. of General Orders, No. 82.

It is stated for the information of Commissioners that they are not to proceed with the draft until they shall have received from this department a formal order to that effect, and giving the number of men to be drafted in each town. The delay in transmitting to this office the returns of men enlisted in the several counties since July 2 will, in some instances, render it impracticable to issue the orders to Commissioners until after the 10th inst.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

FRANKLINITE.—This metal, which has been recently attracting much scientific attention, is treated of in an elaborate article on our Eighth Page. Those who wish to know what it is, where it is procured, and the uses to which it is put, will find all the information they desire in the article referred to.

The Iron-Clad Passaic.

This ship will not go on a trial-trip to-day. The report that she would should not mislead any one.

[Advertisement.]

THE REBEL RAID IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BURNING OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD BUILDINGS AT CHAMBERSBURGH.

HERRING'S SAFE DEFEATS THEM!

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn. Oct. 22, 1862.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN—One of the freaks of the rebels in their recent raid was to burn our depot, (Cumberland Valley Railroad Company), in which one of your SAFES was subjected to a very severe test of four days.

In justice to you, we will say that we were present at the opening of the SAFE, and found the contents in an excellent state of preservation.

A. A. LULL, Superintendent,
A. S. HULL, Merchant,
W. B. GILMORE, Ticket Agent,
GEO. A. CEITZ, A. Q. M.,
J. H. EYSTER, Com. Merchant.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The best protection from fire now known.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.—The only Safe which will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES COMBINED.—One Safe within the other.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Opposite City Hall, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Phila.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

"AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."

BRANDY, RUM, WHISKY AND WINE.

The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

OLD FELLOWS' HALL SALOON,
Corner of Grand and Centre streets,
NOW OPEN.
DOBSON & BROWN, Proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or send a sample for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

PALMER—MELVILLE.—In Newport, Pitshire, Scotland, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Neil McLeod, ALLEN B. PALMER, of the City of New-York, to MARY McGREGOR, only daughter of George F. Melville.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—On Friday evening, Nov. 7, Rev. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Monday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. The reverend the clergy, and the friends of the family in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARK.—In New-Milford, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 6, D. F. CLARK, formerly of this City, aged 77 years.

COLLYER.—At the Everett House, New-York, on Friday, Nov. 7, THOMAS COLLYER, the celebrated shipbuilder, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of his Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Baptist Church, of Sing Sing. The steamer of Long Island will be in readiness to convey the relatives and friends from foot of Jay-st. Pier at 9½ A. M., touching at 30th-st.; returning, will leave Sing Sing at 3 P. M. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 10½ A. M.; returning, leave Sing Sing at 3 P. M.

GERRY.—In Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 8, JAMES S. GERRY, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, foot of Jersey City, on the arrival of the 11 o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Griffin, No. 136 Allen-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KENDELEN.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, JANE ABERNETHY, the beloved wife of George Kendelen, aged 31 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends, and also those of her husband, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, (4th-av., corner of 22d-st.,) on Monday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MEAD.—In Washington, N. C., on Saturday, Oct. 25, Capt. THOMAS R. MEAD, Company G, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas A. Mead, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday morning, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MYERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 8, OSCAR, son of James and Hester Myers, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 60 Columbia-st., this day, at 1½ o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIE, infant son of Edward A. and Catharine V. Nichols, aged 17 months.

Friends are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 1 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn.

PINCKNEY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 9, PRUDE, the wife of Augustus H. Pinckney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Joseph Darrow, No. 37 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ROGERS.—At the residence of L. C. Thorne, No. 371 State-st., Brooklyn, on First Day, (Sunday,) 11th month, 9th, in the 16th year of his age, STEPHEN D. ROGERS, of Granville, N. Y., where he will be taken for interment.

SHARP.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, of scarlet fever, ELLEN SHARP, daughter of James and Ann Sharp, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place this day, from the residence of her parents, in Marcy-av., between Myrtle and De Kalb-avs., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SHUBE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 8, after a lingering illness, ELISABETTE, wife of William Shube, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 316 6th-av., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, CAROLINE J. S. THOMPSON.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning.

TUBNER.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 8, after a long and severe illness, EMMA TURNER, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 206 9th-av., corner of 20th-st.

WILLIAMS.—In the City, on Saturday, Nov. 8, SARAH WALDRON, wife of Thomas Williams.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her son, I. T. Williams, and son-in-law, Norman Boardman, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 19 West 20th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WARREN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 9, GEORGE, son of George William and Lizzie Warren, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 831.—Nov. 6, 1862.
40, 75, 13, 64, 34, 9, 7, 65, 31, 70, 47, 10, 58.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 832.—Nov. 8, 1862.
80, 19, 52, 64, 47, 33, 57, 59, 75, 48, 1, 2.

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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

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PATENTED
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SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
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SALLOU BROS.,
No. 469 Broadway
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For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

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ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS.

Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the miserable or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, when physic is required, especially for children, and always safe. C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor, Belfast, Me. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LOAN—7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department for 5 days from the 10th inst., and opened on the 8th day for ($15,000,000) thirteen millions, four hundred and twenty thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars, being the whole amount of 7.30 three years' bonds authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. Offers for any amount not less than one bond of fifty dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government. Ten per cent. of each amount offered must be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal, and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of award. All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the depositors. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue duplicate certificates, the original of which he must deliver to the officer, by whom it will be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No proposal will be considered in absence of such a certificate; nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

SEASONS.

We have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices for cash.

E. B. HALDWIN'S Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."

J. D. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by E. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTERS.—BROWNE'S Metallic Weather Strips are only exclude rain and dust from doors and windows, but stop the rattling of the same on stormy nights.
METALLIC STRIP COMPANY,
No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN ONE OR TWO SEAT sleigh. Address, stating price, which must be low, A. G., Box No. 180 Times Office.

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IS A FIRST-CLASS
NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED ON A SUPERIOR PAPER, OF 28 OR 32 LARGE PAGES,
EVERY SATURDAY.

TWO DISTINCT PAPERS.

In Religion it is free from denominational, and gives a full, fair and impartial report every week of the intelligence of general interest.

IN ALL THE DENOMINATIONS.

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IT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT
WITH VIGOR, FIDELITY AND ZEAL,
In its efforts to
CRUSH THE REBELLION
and restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measures are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but its steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, and will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen the heart of the Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect us against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of any country.

The NEW-YORK OBSERVER is the most complete family newspaper

IN THE WORLD.

In the variety of its Departments,
In the fulness of its information,
In the extent of its Correspondence,
In the number of minds enlisted in its Editorial and other columns,
In the amount of money expended in procuring materials to enrich and adorn its pages,
In the healthful, religious, conservative, genial tone that pervades the paper,
In its stores of anecdote, biography, poetry, science, art, and general literature, it will strive to exceed every other weekly newspaper.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

The Proprietors of the New-York Observer offer the following valuable premiums for

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ALL CASES, the NEW SUBSCRIBERS must be those who have not in their own or others' names taken this paper during the past year.

TO MINISTERS AND OTHERS.

The Annals of the American Pulpit, by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., are comprised in seven large octavo volumes, viz.:

Congregational	2 vols.
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They contain the biography of more than a thousand ministers, and a history of each denomination, with a statement of its doctrinal views, making a complete library of religious biography and history. The lives of these ministers are interspersed with memorable anecdotes and incidents, and illustrated by letters from distinguished statesmen and clergymen, rendering the volumes an inexhaustible source of instruction and entertainment.

The publishers' price for the seven volumes is $12 50. We will furnish the whole set to the order of any person who will send us TWELVE NEW subscribers with the payment for one year, or any two volumes for four new subscribers, or any one volume for two new subscribers. In all cases the money ($2 50 for each subscriber) must be paid in advance.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

We will furnish the whole set of the following works to any one who will send us fifteen new subscribers—with payment of $2 50 in advance on each for one year—viz.:

American Farmer's Encyclopedia	$4 00
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Comprehensive Farm Record	2 00
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 00
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 00
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To any one sending us ten new subscribers, and advance payment for each, one year, we will send the *Farmer's Encyclopedia*, *Farm Record*, and any five other books on the list, or the entire list, except the *Encyclopedia* and *Record*.

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For three new subscribers, the *Farm Record* and any $1 book.

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The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

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THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
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For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of rare vegetable and animal oils from the continent, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. The most artistic yet discovered. *That will cure all Diseases of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at every Agencies.

This is to certify that about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had used many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute entirely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as previous to commencing using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

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SHARPSHOOTERS.
WM. C. ROWLAND,
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Fifty Riflemen wanted for the New-York City Company
Made up from one and scientific principles.
ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.
By order of the War Department, Sharpshooters are to be employed for special service as light troops only.
No other branch of the service offers so great inducements to the Riflemen of New-York.
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THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York invite the attention of the public to an application in behalf of the CORCORAN LEGION for contributions in aid of the colonel's fund. The Committee have been told that a large number enlisted in the Legion under the expectation, not authorized by the Committee, that the funds at the disposal of the Committee would en

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A NEW STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
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New and elegant styles of Cloth, Beaver, Velvet, Frisk and Seal-skin Sacques, Basques and Circulars, daily replenished with all the novelties of the season.
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CLOAKS,
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In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
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A. T. STEWART & CO.
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MONDAY MORNING, the 10th inst.,
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50,000 YARDS
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BRITISH AND SAXONY
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FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES,
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AT PRICES VARYING FROM
12½ cts. to 20 cts. a YARD,
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We invite the special attention of purchasers to the above lot of Dress Goods.
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A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS IN
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LADIES WEARING MOURNING will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before going to morning stores.
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CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
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CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the City.
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RIBBONS CHEAPER.
SILKS AND VELVETS CHEAPER.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.
FOUR THOUSAND PIECES OF NARROW TRIMMINGS.
VELVETS, EVERY COLOR, at 25 and 31 cts., the full yard.
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Also, 311 and 313 Grand-st., 2 doors from Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
READY MONDAY, NOV. 10,
OVER FIVE THOUSAND FELT BLOOMERS, all Fashionable Shapes, at 50c., 63c. and 75c. each; sold everywhere from 75c. to $1.25.
Also, DRAB, BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER BONNETS and BLOOMERS cheap.
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Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

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On MONDAY, Nov. 10,
You can select from the largest stock of FEATHERS and FLOWERS of every description ever exhibited by one house in this City.
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TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
You can purchase cut lengths of
MILLINERY GOODS CHEAPER THAN JOBBERS
SELL THE WHOLE PIECE.
Call and examine our FELT BLOOMERS at $6 per dozen, regularly sold at $9.
Also,
A LOT OF REAL FRENCH FLOWERS,
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Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted 40 per less than half prices.
Also, will open on MONDAY, Nov. 10,
A magnificent assortment of
Real Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,)
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Real Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real Laces and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
All at remarkably low prices.
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CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
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HER
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
OF
THE LATEST PARISIEN STYLES.
Also, a large assortment of her own manufacture now ready.
NO. 1,142 BROADWAY,
Corner of 26th-st.

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H. ARMSTRONG,
NO. 140 SIXTH-AV.,
Is selling Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Jones Cambrics, Swiss and Mull Muslins, at old prices.

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If you want to buy LACES cheap
You must go to
ARMSTRONG'S,
NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE.
The largest and best assortment in the City, selling 30 per cent. below the cost of importation.

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At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY,—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sleeves, chemisettes, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, bandeaux, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, tatted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, ladies' linen and boys' clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroidering and braiding executed perfectly.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF FRENCH MERINOES, &c.—An importer's stock, cost $16,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELDERS, 689 and 691 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF A well-assorted stock of dry goods, removed to the store No. 765 Broadway, for the convenience of sale, at prices below the present value.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

DRY GOODS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS.
A large assortment received per steamer *Arabia*, will opened at retail on
MONDAY, Nov. 10,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
A choice selection in collars, veils, coiffures, sets, etc., now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a very full stock of the above goods.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Full stock now open at retail. Also, a choice stock of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering, at retail, a large stock of superior
FAMILY DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
TABLE, SHEETING, and SHIRTING LINENS,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS.
Also,
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, QUILTS,
Also,
FRENCH MULLS, ORGANDIES,
SWISS and TARLETANS,
Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESSES,
IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,
Received per steamer *Arabia*,
WILL BE OPENED
ON MONDAY,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 10,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last week, consisting of
300 Yards OTTOMAN VALOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in
Plaids, Stripes, Broche and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 50c.
300 Pieces PARIS VALOURS, EMPRESS, REPS, and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of Purples, Blues and Drabs, from 50c. upwards.
150 Pieces SUPER FRENCH MERINOES, in new shades. Also, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

AT No. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Will offer at retail, on Monday, Nov. 10,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last Week, viz.:
100 PIECES CHECK SILKS, in high colors,
Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' wear, with
A large assortment of
PLAIN POULT-DE-SOIE SILKS, in the new Shades of Drabs, Purple, Blue, &c., with a large assortment of FANCY and BLACK SILKS.
Also, a large assortment of
SHAWLS,
In Stripe, Broche and Fancy Plaids, Paris Broche, with open centres in all colors.
Also, closing out an invoice of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

CLOTH	CLOAKS.
BEAVER	CLOAKS.
DOESKIN	CLOAKS.
PLUSH	CLOAKS.
WOOLEN VELVET	CLOAKS.
TRICOT	CLOAKS.
VELVET	CLOAKS.
ESQUIMAUX	CLOAKS.
VELVET BEAVER	CLOAKS.
THE MILLAIN	CLOAKS.
THE DUPONT	CLOAKS.

And a variety of other styles,
At 25 to 50 per cent. below Broadway prices.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 282 Bowery,
W. K. ROBERTS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!
RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS,
BONNETS, CHILDREN'S HATS,
Are now all offered at reduced prices. 5,000 remnants of Ribbons at half prices; job lot of French Flowers. A few imported Pattern Bonnets cheap, to close.
N. B.—MILLINERY ORDERS EXECUTED.
DUJONE'S,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

H. ARMSTRONG,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
Has received from the late auction sales large lots of Plain and Fancy
BONNET RIBBONS,
which will be sold from 15 to 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS
JUST RECEIVED
PARIS CLOAKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 1,142 BROADWAY.
Corner of 26th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
H. ARMSTRONG,
NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE.
Is selling Hosiery, Gloves and Under-Garments for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys, cheaper than any other house in 6th-av. Call and examine.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 683 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

MILLINERY.

1862. PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTIES. BACK PAY, Prize money, &c., promptly procured at the lowest rates. Call or send for our "Hand-Book of Information," furnished without charge.
SOMES, BROWN & THRUSH, No. 2 Park-place.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 306 BROADWAY

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1862.
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission many hundreds of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief between and among those naturally envious of the favoured few, and sometimes being actually exchanged for articles always unworthy and to be thrown away. These articles, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dearly-bought experience, underclothe to excess, and overcloke to excess of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But arms when encumbered for battle, the attempt to encumber them by the addition of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; also the carried knapsack, being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The relief of regimental hospitals should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessaries for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and of convalescents is a scrurity to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the encumbering of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and plain cooking, and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family. The best of City reference given. Inquire one door from 10th-av., near 27th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable, young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking, also milk and butter; would assist in the fine washing if required; can give City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 26 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 13th-st., corner of 1st-av. The best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND MOST experienced English woman desires a situation; also, other experienced and desirable servants, as BOOKHAM'S new and only office, No. 400 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 129 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a good plain cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish and pastry; is a good baker; has the best of City reference; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 50 University-place.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 6 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and also is handy and obliging in sickness, and can do plain sewing. Has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days. Call at Mr. Baydam's, corner 36th-st. and 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A French girl, highly respectable and well recommended, desires a situation, in City or country; is willing to do light housework; would make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up with the bottle if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203½ 6th-av., near 19th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, lately landed, wants a place as chambermaid and to do sewing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; wages no object, but a home; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 45 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY DESIRES to procure a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, for a very nice girl now in her service. Apply at No. 20 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, a situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 57 West 32d-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress in city or country; no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, between the hours of 11 and 3, at No. 117 West 26th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 25th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and to assist with fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 417 6th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., for two days.

A WAITING AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, having the best of recommendations, a place as above. Apply at her late employers, No. 39 East 28th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid or waitress; is very competent in every respect; has lived with her last employer for five years, from whom satisfactory reference can be obtained. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st. is also very much attached to children.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, a situation as first-class waitress, by a Protestant Scotch girl, or would go as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; perfectly understands her business. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 129 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A Widow, by a very experienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or to wait on a lady and fit her wardrobe complete; will do up her finery in magnificent style—muslins and lace; is quick at her work; wages $8 to $10 per month—City or country. Call at No. 120 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a competent person—an American Protestant, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a first-class dressmaker, would like to engage with two more families, to go out by the day or week; can refer to the best of families. Call at No. 483 3d-av., near 34th-st.

A SWAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, PROtestant young woman, would engage in a first-class private family as waitress; understands her work thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway. (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italians spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, Nos. 307 and 309 6th-av., (late of No. 145 Grand-st.) may be found a large number of first-class servants, male and female; an English cook, a German cook, a Protestant laundress, a Scotch nurse, all with the best of references, and will go to their places immediately.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS clerk in a watch and jewelry establishment, either wholesale or retail, by a young man who has had entire charge of a jewelry store for three years. Can furnish the best of City references as to abilities as salesman or as a watch repairer. Address J. R. MURDOCK, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as sales' clerk in a wholesale fancy goods store; can assist in taking care of a hosiery, ribbon or laces notion stock; the best of City reference from his last place. Address CLARK, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—AN ENERGETIC, PRACtical business man desires a situation as salesman, assistant book-keeper, accountant, correspondent, light porter, or in any capacity indoor or outdoor; not afraid of work; assists or practices 4 hours per day. A 1 testimonials. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a respectable Protestant single man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove; would make himself useful and obliging; good references. Address J. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an single man, as coachman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses, and can give the best of reference in that capacity in this City; is sober, and can produce the most satisfactory references from all with whom he has lived. Address D. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young married man, who understands his business; is a good and careful driver, and has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has excellent City reference. Can be seen or address D. W., No. 61 West 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man who has the above capacity perfectly understands his business in every respect, and has the best of City reference. No objections to go to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, who understands taking good care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful in other ways; has good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 136 Cherry-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man. (English;) thoroughly understands his business; has first-class recommendations. Address W. S., No. 494 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man, a situation as porter; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address A. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN of much experience and extensive acquaintance; could fill nearly any position demanded—insurance, banking, mercantile, superintendency of the manufacturing of both cotton and wool, or contracts and of sales. Will give the highest testimonials in the City. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKINGglasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than any other store. Warranted, and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites, che-

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IN A COMmission house, a book-keeper, who is competent to take charge of the books and correspondence; must write a good hand and be familiar with the business; none need apply who have been employed during the last five years; a liberal salary will be paid, to a sure time. No applications will be received unless accompanied with first-class testimonials and references. Address IMPORT AND EXPORT, Office *Journal of Commerce*, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN—one who is familiar with the dry goods or Yankee Notion business; also, one boy (active) to assist in packing, &c. Also, a stout boy to carry bundles. Address L. Q. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SALESWOMEN IN AN embroidery and fancy store; a permanent situation to competent hands; references required. Apply at Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—ENTRY CLERK WANTED at a wholesale dry goods store. Salary $300 per annum. Address Box No. 161 Post-office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A nurse and seamstress, a steady, reliable woman, one who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can bring good City references. Apply at No. 250 West 13th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., to-day.

A PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant woman to do plain cooking, and the washing for a small family. Apply at No. 194 West 13th-st.; good references required.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Apply at No. 214 Thompson-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Pastors or candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 506 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STERES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 12TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Chazard; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 16th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 100 WEST 13TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, NORTH CONWAY, N. H.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 676 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—NO. 1,236 corner of Lexington-av., on 53d-st., opposite entrance. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors.) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes to which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 100, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms reduced to suit the times, may be had, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) New-Jersey.—Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

AT $10—BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—Arithmetic and writing, per quarter, 76 lessons, $5 each; ladies,' 20 writing lessons, $3; No. 63 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Rev. A. Bronson—I cheerfully recommend Col. PAINE as a respectable man, and a complete master of his profession.

A FRENCH TEACHER, FROM PARIS, desires a situation in New-York or Brooklyn school, or in a family, to teach the French language by lessons daily; would also like to have a class of gentlemen and ladies; most satisfactory references given. Terms moderate. Apply at her residence, No. 126 West 25th-st.

LADIES AND MISSES INSTRUCTED IN music, both operatic and sacred, and also in the French language, in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., by a lady eminently qualified. A limited number of scholars can be accommodated with board, if satisfactory reference required and given. Address E. T. B., Station F.

FRENCH TAUGHT—ON MODERATE TERMS, at pupil's residence, by Prof. GERARD. Also, translation from English into French. Would devote two hours daily for full board. Address Box No. 4,703 Post-office, or No. 71 West 11th-st.

PARKE AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in constant recurrence in the gymnasium. Circulars at 597 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT CORNWALL WILL make terms for instruction in all the branches. Address J. WOOD, Cornwall, N. Y., who refers to C. E. Anderson, No. 121 Pearl-st., at the office of A. W. Sun, Esq.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 668 Broadway corner of 30th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Pike's, Nos. 411, 599, and 625 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English branches. Term opens Dec. 3. Address R. D. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, No. 81 and 83 East 24th-st., Boarding and Day Pupils prepared for Colleges, Academies, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, will be opened Sept. 8, at No. 670 and 672 Broadway, corner 10th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD E. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,198 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced, as editor's assistant or contributor, organist, singer, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or, she would engage in what might require but a few hours each day or week.
Miss WARNER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A LADY AND TWO sons, board in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, between 10th and 20th sts., and West of Broadway; two rooms will be required, one with a fire. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 416 Post-office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and board may be had in a small family residing in 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for five or six first-class boarders. References required and given. Address BOARD, Station F.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms on the second floor can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, by applying at No. 47 West 19th-st., near 6th-av. A fair price expected.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 13 Lamartine-place, 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his mother. Two furnished rooms and good board, in a first-class boarding-house. Reference given and required. Address, with part terms, C. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and his wife. For good plain accommodations, with gas and fire, a reasonable price will be paid. Location below 22d-st. Address W. B. B., No. 36 Vesey-st.

A FRONT ROOM, TWO JOINING BEDrooms, with board.—A small family or quiet gentleman can have a home at $4 a week. Fire and gas included. Apply at No. 68 Mecdougal-st. Reference given; no objection to children; would like a little girl as companion for my daughter; she can learn the piano with her. References given.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a New-England family, without children. Inquire at No. 96 Clinton-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS—AT NO. 19 EAST 16TH-st. Suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, to gentlemen only, without board, on second floor, back.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. Box, Keene, N. Y.

THE RELIABLE ELK FOR SALE—A MALE and two females, which are probably the most beautiful domesticated specimens of the animal now living. For further information respecting terms, &c., apply at the bar of the Fulton Hotel, No. 144 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owners or occupants of all houses and lots of ground fronting or adjoining the streets, avenues, roads or public places hereinafter named, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For flagging the sidewalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also on Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from Sixth-avenue to the North River. For flagging, grading and setting curb and gutter stones on Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third street to the Hudson River. For flagging, grading and setting curb and gutter stones on Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fifty-third street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eighth-avenue). The limits assessed for said improvements are all those lots of land, and parts of lots, included between the several lines and pieces of ground, vacant lots, places and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues, and on Fifty-fourth street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues, and also half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth street, between Ninth avenue and Hudson River.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 22 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 29, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.

The New-York Times Saturday, December 11, 1869

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. H. LEDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER VASES, BRONZES, &c.

E. H. LEDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 17, 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store No. 656 BROADWAY, a large assortment of classical figures, busts, groups, vases, &c., being the entire stock of a dealer declining business. Also, a large assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to be removed at once, and a fine assortment of handsome goods will be offered. Goods will be on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready on Tuesday, Nov. 16.

BY E. H. LEDLOW, Auctioneer.

Catalogues at sale.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 455 BROADWAY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, at our warerooms, No. 455 BROADWAY, Sale positive, no postponement, no reserve.

HENRY B. HENRY, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

Salesroom No. 455 BROADWAY.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BEDDING, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, clocks, &c.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 455 BROADWAY.

TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, at above No. 455 BROADWAY, a large stock of first-class furniture, comprising walnut and other chamber suits; parlor suits in hair cloth, reps and damask; elegant rosewood piano; walnut, mahogany and cherry extension tables; sideboards, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, dressing and centre tables, hall stands, bookcases, secretaries, desks, &c.; fine Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and other carpets; oil-cloths, mirrors, clocks, bedding, &c. Sale positive, no postponement, no reserve.

HENRY B. HENRY, Jr., Auctioneer.

Geo. Cook, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, at above No. 455 BROADWAY, a large stock of first-class furniture, comprising parlor suits in brocatel, terre cardinal and hair cloth; elegant walnut and mahogany library, dining and chamber suites; Turkish lounges, arm-chairs; Spanish rosewood, library and secretary book-cases; library tables, sofas, mirrors, clocks, &c.; fine parlor, hall and chamber carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Sale positive, no postponement, no reserve on account of sale.

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HENRY B. HENRY, Jr., Auctioneer.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE SAG HARBOR EXPRESS, ON THE 9th INST., A BLACK LEATHER SATCHEL, containing a package of papers, and a draft for $700 on the Bank of Commerce, New-York, in favor of the subscriber. The above reward will be paid for the return of the satchel and contents, or the draft. Address HENRY D. MINER, Sag Harbor, L. I.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, a DIAMOND RING, with three stones. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the ring. Apply at 1 WEST 14th-st.

$2,000 REWARD.—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of the CHECK BOOK of the NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, lost on the 9th inst. Application to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Grand Central Depot, New-York.

$100,000 AFTER TEN.—FOUND, EARLY FOR the morning, a GOLD BRACELET. Owner can have the same by calling at No. 1 WEST 14th-st., proving property and paying for this advertisement.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,500 ON MORTGAGE, for 3 years, on a first-class country residence, with 10 acres of land, within 1 hour of New-York, on the line of a railroad. Address H. B., Box 4,751 Post-Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET AND FOR SALE. Apply to HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 49 WARREN-st., New-York, or to HENRY E. HILL, Orange, N. J.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOOKS OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., for the transfer of stock, and will remain closed until MONDAY, 29th inst., when they will be reopened for business.

ROBERT L. BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY BEEN DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 1st PROX., AND REOPENED ON THE 15th PROX.

JOHN G. DALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA MINING COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. HAS BEEN DECLARED ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 10th INST., AND REOPENED ON MONDAY, 15th INST.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. A. VANDENHOOF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. HAS BEEN DECLARED ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 10th INST., AND REOPENED ON MONDAY, 15th INST.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. HAS BEEN DECLARED ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 10th INST., AND REOPENED ON MONDAY, 15th INST.

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By order of the Board of Directors.

H. A. VANDENHOOF, Secretary.

RESERVED SEATS.

CHARLES AND SIGHT DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 16 WALL-ST.,
CONTINUE TO PURCHASE AND SELL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD, AND TO MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON COLLATERALS.

EATON BROTHERS,
No. 349 BROADWAY and No. 76 WALL-STREET,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT BEARING INTEREST AT 5 PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INSURANCE.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

THE COMPANY HAVING DECLARED A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. ON THE EARNED PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1869, SCRIP CERTIFICATES FOR THE SAME WILL BE ISSUED TO THE STOCKHOLDERS ON AND AFTER THE 1st PROX.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 74 CHATHAM-ST., NEAR PARK-ROW.
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily.
Open Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. T. STILLMAN, President.
JAMES M. SMITH, Secretary.

EDWARD KING,
Office of the Sun and JAMES GORDON BENNETT BUILDING,
Rooms 20 and 21, second floor, fronting the park,
Entrance No. 2 SPRUCE-ST.

INSURANCE

THE COMMERCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 87 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, NOV. 4, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED FROM THIS DATE UNTIL THE 15th INST.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ALEX. MALCOLM, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS AT LAKE AVENUE, Bronx.
Apply to E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—IN THE COUNTRY, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 1 hour from New-York, a beautiful country residence, with 10 acres of land, fine fruit, shade trees, &c. Apply to HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 49 WARREN-st., New-York, or to HENRY E. HILL, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, CONTAINING 10 ACRES OF LAND, with a large two-story house, with all the modern conveniences, and a fine stable, situated on the Harlem River, 1 mile from the Harlem Bridge, and 7 miles from the City Hall. Apply to HIGGS & CO., No. 25 WALL-ST., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TWO OR MORE LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for a physician's office, in a good locality. Address DENTIST, box No. 4,751 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no children. Address, with terms, box No. 4,751 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY BUILDING No. 1 WEST 14th-st., with basement under the whole. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE THREE-STORY BUILDING No. 1 WEST 14th-st., with basement under the whole. Apply on the premises.

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TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE THREE-STORY BUILDING No. 1 WEST 14th-st., with basement under the whole. Apply on the premises.

FARMS

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, with a large two-story house, with all the modern conveniences, and a fine stable, situated on the Harlem River, 1 mile from the Harlem Bridge, and 7 miles from the City Hall. Apply to HIGGS & CO., No. 25 WALL-ST., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR ELIZABETH, N. J., A PINE FARM of 100 acres, with large two-story house, with all the modern conveniences, and a fine stable, situated on the Harlem River, 1 mile from the Harlem Bridge, and 7 miles from the City Hall. Apply to HIGGS & CO., No. 25 WALL-ST., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—THE STEAM PROPELLER MARY ANN, 100 feet long, 20 feet beam, 6 feet hold, 100 horse power engine, built in 1867, and in good order. Apply to CHARLES DOTY, No. 1 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—A SMALL STEAM PROPELLER, suitable for a pleasure boat. Apply to CHARLES DOTY, No. 1 BROADWAY.

MEDICINE LAKE TO PEMBERTON.—THE STEAMER MARY ANN will leave Medicine Lake for Pemberton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M., and return the same days. Leaves Pemberton for Medicine Lake every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 A. M. Freight taken at low rates. Apply to CHARLES DOTY, No. 1 BROADWAY.

MEDICINE LAKE TO PEMBERTON.—THE STEAMER MARY ANN will leave Medicine Lake for Pemberton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M., and return the same days. Leaves Pemberton for Medicine Lake every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 A. M. Freight taken at low rates. Apply to CHARLES DOTY, No. 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOATS

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PELL, Commander, will leave Company's pier, foot of CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. COZZENS, No. 4 BOWLING-GREEN.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIPS
NEW-YORK, BREMEN AND SOUTHAMPTON.
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
SATURDAY, NOV. 27, AT 11 O'CLOCK M.,
from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Second-st.
LONDON RATES SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
For passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 61 BROADWAY, New-York.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The fine steamship CITY OF HAVRE, CHRISTIAN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Second-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. CROMWELL, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GALASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Mail Steamer CITY OF LONDONDERRY will leave Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.

For passage apply to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA, GENERICOKE, SAG HARBOR, NEW-LONDON, STONINGTON, PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER, NEWPORT, NEW-BEDFORD, HYANNIS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD AND NANTUCKET.—The steamer ELLIS THURSTON will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 5 P. M., for the above ports.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28, East River, foot of Peck-slip, at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

GEORGE W. COBLES, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCHOONER SHAMROCK, 250 tons burden, with 2 sets of sails, and in good order. Apply to CHARLES DOTY, No. 1 BROADWAY.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 56 EAST 14th-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave. Apply to HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 49 WARREN-st., New-York, or to HENRY E. HILL, Orange, N. J.

STATIONERY.

BEST BEER AND CHEAPEST ICE.
AMERICAN UNION ICE CO., 26 and 28 Broadway.
HEADQUARTERS AT LOT SHOP.

AT AUCTION.

AT VALUERS' PRICES.—CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.—BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.—SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.—CUTLERY, &c.—TRUNKS, &c.—CARPETS, &c.—BOOKS, &c.—STATIONERY, &c.—WORK-BOXES, &c.—DRESSING-CASES, &c.—JEWELRY, &c.—WORK-TABLES, &c.—WORK-STANDS, &c.—DESKS, &c.—WORK-BASKETS, &c.—PORTFOLIOS, &c.—WORK-BAGS, &c.—PORTMONNAIES, &c.—POCKET-BOOKS, &c.—PORTE-MONNAIES, &c.—CARD-CAS

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE NEW DISCOVERY!

PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON, OR FRANKLINITE.

WHAT IT IS, AND WHERE IT COMES FROM.

Crystallized Iron, or "Franklinite," is the production of the mine of the New-Jersey Zinc Company. There is but one mine of this ore in the world. The zinc being first extracted from the ore, the residue is the brilliant and singular metal which we have named "Crystallized Iron." For many years, no use was made of this metal, and it was simply kept in small specimens in gentlemen's cabinets as a curiosity. However, a use has at last been found for it, and, since it has proved so superior in this instance, many other avenues for its introduction are now opening, and it bids fair to prove not only one of the most remarkable, but one of the best metals the world has ever known. As a preventive against drill-pegs, when combined with wrought iron and steel, it is the best and most perfect protection against burglar now known. Chilled iron, by late improvements in hardening drills, can be easily bored. Hardened steel is not only so brittle as to be almost useless, but its temper can be drawn by a blow-pipe, and then it is at the mercy of the burglar's tools. With "the crystallized" the case is different; it can be furnished any thickness, is not so brittle as any other hard metal, cannot be affected by a blow-pipe, and is the hardest material to bore through ever yet produced.

HISTORY OF THE FRANKLINITE.

Report of A. C. Farrington, Geologist and Mining Engineer.

The mines are located in Sussex County, N. J., and yield an ore unique in its Mineralogical characteristics, and is the only known locality where Franklinite and red oxide of zinc has been found, but by whom and at what era these mines were discovered, is not authentically established. They were known, and extensive mining operations were carried on, before any permanent settlements were made by the whites, in their immediate neighborhood, as several shafts and galleries still remaining on Sterling Hill clearly prove. These old works, from the fact that Lord Stirling was once the owner of the lands upon which they are situated, have been attributed to him. The time Lord Stirling became the owner has not been ascertained, but an original survey of the tract made in 1749 describes "the old mine holes." A section has been taken from the stump of a red cedar, that has grown in one of the pits since the working was abandoned, and it proves that period to have been more than one hundred and twenty years ago. In 1765, an old mining pick was found in one of the galleries by a hunter, who subsequently settled in the vicinity, and has a son, now a very aged man, living in the county.

Lord Stirling caused a large quantity of the Franklinite ore to be mined, and taken to the Chestnuthburgh furnace, of which he was a proprietor; but the attempt to smelt it as an ore of iron proved unsuccessful, and most of the ore, removed at a great expense over mountain roads, ninety-five years ago, may now be seen at Chesthoffenburgh.

The late Dr. Renwick, of New-York, was the first who called public attention to these mines, by publishing a scientific account of them, embracing examinations, and also furnishing a list of the associated minerals. He was followed in 1819 by Profs. Keating and Wahnuken, who furnished the Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, with an interesting paper, describing the Jeffersonite, associated with the Zinc and Franklinite.

The late Dr. Samuel Fowler, about 45 years since, became the owner of these mines, and, to scientific attainments existing practical business talents of the highest order, appears to have really been the first one to appreciate their value, and made several efforts to have them worked. He made liberal offers to induce others to join him in the enterprise, but the untried natures of the ore, and the difficulties in obtaining competent operatives caused a failure of his plans—without lessening in his mind the value of the ore, and the ultimate success that would be likely to attend future attempts to work it. While he was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, a law was passed, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a standard set of weights and measures to be prepared for the use of the Government in the different Custom-houses. F. R. Hassler, LL.D., then Superintendent of the Coast Survey, was intrusted by the Secretary with the execution of this important duty, and Mr. Fowler was successful in having New-Jersey Red Oxide of Zinc reduced to alloy with copper to form the brass used for these standards.

Not succeeding in enlisting capitalists to work on a large scale, he strove to encourage individual enterprise, to develop the commercial value of these extensive repositories of minerals, by frequent and liberal contributions from his own resources; but want of scientific knowledge of the character of the mineral, or a too rigid adherence to the plans used in working the sulphurets and carbonates of zinc, as practiced in Europe, prevented the achievement of success. It is also to be presumed, as is often the case, the Doctor was imposed upon by charlatans and pretenders, who laid claim to possessing the true Philosopher's Stone, whose magic touch was to transform the hills of Stirling and Franklin into metallic zinc and iron.

Dr. Fowler, a few years before his decease, conveyed a portion of these mines to the Franklin Company, an incorporation which was obtained by him for the purpose of working them; but the attempt proved unsuccessful. The company failed, the property passing into the hands of Messrs. Agnew & Aldus, of Boston. A quantity of zinc and Franklinite ore was taken by them to Mr. Aldus's foundry at South Boston, where Mr. Alexander H. Osborne, the present metallurgist of the Bergen Point Copper Smelting Establishment, distilled metallic zinc from the red ore, after separating it by a magnet from its Franklinite. He also reduced Franklinite in a crucible, making iron and steel of a superior quality.

CERTIFICATE

WHAT IT IS!

From Lippincott's New American Cyclopædia.

FRANKLINITE, a mineral composed of peroxide of iron, oxide of zinc, and oxide of manganese, in appearance much like the magnetic oxide of iron. It is found in considerable quantity only in Sussex County, N. J., although it is also mentioned as accompanying ores of zinc in several localities in Europe. The composition of the Franklinite of New-Jersey is:

Peroxide of iron	66.116
Oxide of zinc	15.771
Oxide of Manganese	16.407
Silica	1.27
Total	100.000

Its hardness is 5.5—6.5; specific gravity, 5—5.09. It occurs in large veins or beds at the mines of the New-Jersey Zinc Company at Stirling Hill and Mine Hill, in Sussex County, accompanied by the red oxide of zinc, lying between the crystalline limestone and the gneiss rocks. At Stirling Hill it constitutes the main substance of two beds of considerable magnitude. The upper of these beds, lying immediately under the crystalline limestone, is composed chiefly of the red oxide of zinc, with the Franklinite interspersed in granular masses, often assuming the appearance of imperfect crystals. It presents a thickness varying from three to eight feet, and is traced with great uniformity of structure. At times almost perfect crystals of Franklinite are found, particularly where the bed comes in contact with the superincumbent limestone. These crystals are of the regular octahedral form, with the edges replaced. The Franklinite constitutes, about 45 per cent. of the mineral contents, the rest being mainly red oxide of zinc, the residuum, after the oxide of zinc is driven off, being Franklinite, is smelted into iron. The underlying bed appears on the surface or outcrop to be almost a pure massive Franklinite, amorphous in structure, although occasionally also exhibiting very large and nearly perfect crystals of the Franklinite; it contains no red oxide of zinc, which fact is the distinctive feature between this and the overlying bed, which is generally known as the bed of red zinc. As the underlying bed of Franklinite descends, it becomes less pure, the Franklinite being replaced by the crystaline limestone, with the Franklinite and willemite (anhydrous silicate of zinc) thickly interspersed in grains and imperfect crystals. It preserves this character in its entire depth as far as explored, nearly 200 feet below its outcrop. This bed is about twelve feet in thickness, but is not worked. Several hundred feet westwardly of these main beds, and higher up on the hill, another bed of Franklinite, mixed with a little red oxide and a good deal of the silicate of zinc, is found running the entire length of Stirling Hill.

Attempts had been made many years since by some of the iron works in the neighborhood to smelt the Franklinite ore, which appeared in such large masses, and so easy to be mined; but none of these early operations proved successful, owing, no doubt, to the great quantity of zinc in the ore, which in its process of volatilization absorbs a large amount of heat, and thereby tends to chill the furnace. Early in 1853, Mr. E. Poor, of Stanhope, N. J., undertook to work the ore with anthracite in blast furnaces, at Stanhope, and succeeded in making some pig iron of excellent quality; but these operations were soon discontinued. In the same year, Mr. C. E. Detmold successfully and permanently established the manufacture of iron from the zinc and Franklinite ores at the works of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, by smelting the residuum, after the zinc had been driven off, for the purpose of making the white oxide. This branch of industry is calculated to become of much importance, as the iron produced from this residuum not only yields a bar iron of remarkable purity, fibre and strength, but is especially suited to the manufacture of steel. The pig iron produced is almost identical in character, appearance and structure, with the best lamellar iron made of the famous spathic ores of Siegen and Mosen, in Germany. Its fracture shows large and brilliant silver-white lameller facets, sometimes beautifully crystalized, and so hard *as to cut glass*; these crystals are not attracted by the magnet.

STRENGTH OF THE FRANKLINITE.

From the New-York Times.

* * * There is Krupp, the Prussian, who forges 10-inch steel columbiads, solid, and whose guns are used all over Europe. And there is Howell, the Englishman, whose cast-steel forgings are as homogeneous as copper and resist a tensile strain of 100,000 pounds, while that of the best iron is 70,000. Plates of this steel are found to offer above twice the resistance of iron plates to shot. But we need not go abroad. An equally good metal is similarly made in Pittsburgh, and if the Franklinite ore found in Sussex County, New-Jersey, prove to be what it is represented, the best iron ore of the world, the material for the production of the most perfect steel in the world will be in our possession. * * *

From Scientific American.

From the recent trials made by the Admiralty of Great Britain of the best English boiler plate iron from different makers in Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Shropshire, the tensile strength upon a square inch was found to be 19.6 tons or 44,000 pounds. The English Low Moor bar, as tested at Alger's forge in Boston, gave an ultimate strength of 52,850 pounds. The New-Jersey Franklinite bars, tested into tenacity of the Franklinite. It began to stretch at 15,000 kilograms, and the charge under which it broke was 25,000 absolute tenacity per millimetre, 40 kilograms 6 m.

HOW WE USE IT.

The patent, or, rather two patents, which we hold, granted to James B. Floyd, Oct. 30, 1860, and reissued May 27, 1862, gives us the sole and exclusive ownership of the Franklinite ore, or "Crystalized Iron," applied in any way to an iron safe; and while we can furnish it in any pattern or shape desired, either cast whole, or run between plates in a melted state; our experience has dictated and approved of the following, as the best and most perfect plan:

The Franklinite or Crystalized Iron forms the centre or middle portion of our Burglar-Proof Safe. The outside being composed of heavy wrought iron, and the inside of bars of steel; in this position the Crystalized Iron is placed—pure and unmixed—being completely protected from violence or fracture, and impervious to the burglar drill; no blow-pipe can withdraw its "temper"—and, indeed, though it were heated to a melting state when cooled it is as hard as ever. Here we have the great feature of superiority presented by the Patent Crystalized Iron. In its natural state it is as hard as a diamond; and, unlike other metals which are artificially or mechanically made hard, not only the outer surface or crust is drill-resisting, but the texture of the metal is of the same consistency all the way through.

BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFES.

The term "Burglar-Proof" is so often applied to work that is unworthy of the name, that it is advisable, in these times of ingenious robberies for Bankers themselves to use a little of their own good sense, and inquire particularly into the mode and manner in which their safes are made "secure against thieves." It is too frequently the case that Bankers and others allow themselves to be imposed upon by representations of interested manufacturers, that their particular make cannot be drilled, broken or forced. This has an appearance of security, which, though it may satisfy their own personal interests or inclinations, will not be relied upon, but we tell the banking community, that burglar-proof safety depends entirely upon the price they pay, and it is for themselves only to dictate how much or *how little* security they desire to have.

We contend that nothing can be made which the same tools and the same opportunities that built it cannot unmake, and any burglar-proof safe, manufactured cheaply or quickly, can be entered in the same ratio of time.

It depends upon the banker then to say how much protection he requires, and, where much is at stake, the price of affording that protection should be the last or least consideration. It has been well said that "thieving and rascality have their grades, and the bank robber is possessed of much more intellect, ingenuity, and mechanical ability than any other of his class;" and where money in large amounts is treasured up, it is there he is sure to pay his particular attention, and a safe to put at fault all the ingenuity now used, together with the modern accessories of gun cotton and powder, must be a GOOD SAFE indeed.

We believe we have made some such safes. We know we can make them, but there are thus far but few in use, as many are unwilling to pay the cost, and are trusting to "cheaper" securities (?).

"Chilled Iron" Safes have had their day, it being now well understood that where chilled iron (in other words, cast iron,) forms the outer part of the safe, it can easily be broken with a heavy hammer or sledge, and the larger the outside surface the more easily smashed, as the greater will be the vibration.

All *hardened* metal is found to be brittle in proportion to its hardness; we consequently insist that the material which is to resist a drill must be placed inside, or form the centre lining of the Burglar-Proof Safe, being protected outside by *wrought iron*, of sufficient thickness to withstand all applications of a heavy sledge, jack-screws, *strong chisels, or sharp-pointed crowbars*. Our ordinary Burglar-Proof Safe is made as follows:

1st plate of ¾ in., or 1 in. wrought iron.
2d plate of 1 in. patent crystalized iron.
3d plate of ¾ in. steel bars.
4th plate of ¾ in. steel bars, at right angles with No. 3,

making a solid cross-bar grating of steel bars, which are separated about ¾ of an inch, placed so closely that no file or saw can be used with any effect between them, and at the same time the slight separation renders the operation of a *cutting cutter* (an effective tool for cutting solid plates) impossible, as the points of the cutters would be broken against the edges of the bars.

In burglar-proof safes we do not confine ourselves to thickness of metal, leaving that entirely to the wishes of our customer, to be governed by the amount to be secured, the risk run, or the price desired to pay, according to his judgment.

In constructing the safe, the different plates or bodies of metal are so arranged that no rivet, bolt or screw goes entirely through from outside to inside. Consequently, in any attempt to drill or force out the bolts from the outside, they are only more strongly riveted, by being driven firmly against the solid body next within.

The doors are secured by heavy round bolts, of polished metal, running entirely across the safe, and fastening on all sides (front, back, top and bottom) simultaneously; these bolts being in turn fastened by the lock, and not one can be moved until the lock is opened.

Thus it will be seen that "Herring's Champion Burglar Proof Safe" combines all the best materials for resisting the most perfect mechanical tools now known. *First.* The wrought iron *outside* gives us strength and malleability, and is complete protection against the *sledge*, the *jack-screw*, or heavy chisel. *Second.* The Patent Crystalized Iron will resist any drill. *Third.* The cross bar grating of steel bars is perfectly effective against any revolving tool which would cut a smooth or even surface.

SECURITY OF THE CROSS BARS.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, Sept. 7.

A most daring attempt was made during Wednesday night and yesterday morning to rob the Government vault at the Custom-house, which contained at the time one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The vault is built of bricks, cement and iron. The walls of the Custom-house form two sides of the vault which stands in a corner of the room occupied by the Collector of Customs. The vault is strongly constructed. The walls are about fourteen inches thick and between every layer of bricks there is also a layer of crossed and rivetted iron firmly imbedded in the cement. The vault contained all the money belonging to the Pay Department, as well as a large sum to be disbursed by Major Hill, who is acting as mustering officer here. The burglars, though amply provided with tools, could not open the heavy iron door of the vault, so they set to work with crow-bar and chisel to dig a hole through the only exposed side. They succeeded in digging out the bricks and making a large aperture in the wall, but the iron still remained and could not be removed. The portion of the money not contained in small iron safes, but in packages and bags, was located at a point some four or five feet from the aperture in the vault. Not being able to get into the vault, the burglars improvised a hook, with *which they attempted to drag the bags up to the* aperture, but again the iron bars interfered. They could see and feel the money, but could not get at it. The work accomplished by the rascals must have occupied several hours, and it is thought that the early dawn must have caught them in the state of progress we have described, and thus they were compelled to abandon their work without taking away a single red cent.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

The public must remember that while we are constantly improving the strength, security and mechanism of our work, we have a no less active worker in the burglar himself, and with the modern but effective agents of gun cotton and powder, jack-screws, jimmies, &c., the Burglar-Proof Safe of a few years ago is of but little protection now.

An experience of more than twenty years in the business of making Iron Safes has given us great advantages over all competition, and we believe that price only governs the certainty of procuring *perfect protection* against all attempts of the most skillful bank robbers.

We furnished, some time since, to the order of the Treasurer of Pickaway County, at Circleville, Ohio, a Burglar-Proof Safe, made three inches thick, of solid metal.

This safe is composed of nine different bodies or thicknesses, as follows:

1st plate or outer body of safe, ¾-inch wrought iron.
2d plate or outer body of safe, ¾-inch hard iron.
3d plate, or outer body of safe, ¾-wrought iron.
4th plate, or outer body of safe, ¾-inch steel bars.
5th plate, or outer body of safe, ¾-inch steel bars, at right angles with No. 4.
6th plate, or outer body of safe, ¾-inch wrought iron.
7th plate, or outer body of safe, ¾-inch steel bars.
8th plate, or outer body of safe, ¾-inch steel bars, at right angles with No. 7.
9th plate, or inner body of safe, ¾-inch wrought iron.

This Safe, for a long time, was considered the strongest and most perfect "Burglar Proof" extant. It so remained until one was manufactured by us even more impregnable. The one we now refer to was made for and is now used by the

MANHATTAN BANK, NO. 40 Wall-street, N. Y.,

and is undoubtedly the best and

STRONGEST SAFE IN THE WORLD!

This Safe was made specially to order, and is constructed as follows:

1st plate ¾-inch Wrought Iron.
2d plate 2 inches, Patent Crystalized Iron.
3d plate ¾-inch Steel Bars.
4th plate ¾-inch Steel Bars, at right angles with No. 3.
5th plate ¾-inch Wrought Iron.

Making entire thickness of body no less than FOUR INCHES of solid drill-resisting metal. The front will measure 6 inches from outside to inside. The weight of the Safe is about 25 tons.

We would also refer to the new Vault built by us for the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, of this City, which is both Fire and Burglar-Proof, and made upon above plan. The Vault is Fire-Proof outside and Burglar-Proof within. The entire weight is over FORTY-FIVE TONS.

HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.

WHAT THEY SAY WHO HAVE TRIED IT.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.
New-York, 16th April, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

Gents: We yesterday undertook to drill the piece of iron left with us, (Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron,) and find we cannot do it. The iron resisted all the drills put upon it.

Yours, &c.,
J. W. Stratton, Treasurer.

MORGAN IRON WORKS.
New-York, April 19, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., *No.* 251 *Broadway*:

Gentlemen: I have given your "Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron" a thorough test, and find it a perfect protection against drilling. I put it in the hands of one of our best mechanics, and find it will resist any drill we can make. After a long trial, and using up all the drills tried, we are obliged to acknowledge our inability to penetrate it. I consider it impossible for a burglar to put a hole through it by any drills he can use, when placed as you use it in your Burglar-proof Safes. Yours, respectfully,

Miles Cornell, Superintendent.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS.
New-York, April 21, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

Gents: I have attempted to drill the piece of iron sent us, (Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron,) and *could not do it.*

Yours, truly,
C. H. Delamater, *per* Emerson.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, MERRICK & SONS.
Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1862.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., *No.* 629 *Chestnut-street*:

Gents: We have tested the Herring & Floyd Patent Crystalized Iron which you handed us, and find it is harder than our steel. We gave it a fair trial, and could not drill it. We think, for your use inside of a burglar-proof safe, it is perfect security against a cutting tool.

Yours, very truly, Merrick & Sons.

PASCAL IRON WORKS.
Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1862.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

Gents: We have endeavored to drill a hole in the sample of iron sent us, (Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized,) but were only able to penetrate somewhat less than a quarter of an inch, in fifty minutes, by the use of drills as hard as steel can be made, and working under a pressure of over 1,000 pounds. We consider the iron impenetrable under any circumstances that would be within the control of a burglar.

Yours, truly, Morris, Tasker & Co.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., *No.* 40 *State-street*:

Gentlemen: We would inform you that we have tested the specimen of Crystalized Iron, which you left with us for the purpose of trying to drill, and would say that, after hardening our drills to the utmost capacity for the purpose, we could not drill it. It is our opinion that it is impervious to drills or any other boring instruments; in short, it is the hardest metal to drill or bore we ever saw. Respectfully yours, P. W. Gates.

OFFICE OF DAVISON, DICKINSON & CO.,
Civil Mining and Mechanical Engineers, 239 *Broadway*.
New-York, April 21, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

Gentlemen: The Crystalized metal which you handed us to test has been severely tried, by diamond-pointed drills and every other method known to machinists in drilling the hardest kind of metal or tempered steel.

The drills were tempered by one of the most experienced tool-dressers in the City, and we found it impossible to make any impression. We take great pleasure in giving you our experience in attempting to drill your iron, and firmly believe you have invented a metal that will successfully *defy the most experienced burglar.* Yours respectfully, Davison, Dickinson & Co.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE KIND OF ROGUES BANKS HAVE TO DEAL WITH.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 30, 1862.

Hatters' Bank of Bethel Robbed—Eighty-six Thousand Dollars Stolen.

Between Saturday night and Sunday morning last, the Hatters' Bank at Bethel was robbed of $86,000 in specie, and bills of that and other Banks. The robbers are adepts at this business, as will be seen by the manner in which they proceeded to accomplish their task. They entered the main door of the Bank in the night; by means of a skeleton key proceeded to the directors' room in the rear, took up the carpet on one side of the room, and then sawed out a trap-door under the large centre-table, through which they entered to the vault below. Here they worked, evidently for a week, nights, until they succeeded in undermining the vault and taking therefrom $86,000.

After they had finished their night's work, they came up through the trap-door, replaced it, put down the carpet again and tacked it down, and left the bank again precisely as they found it. For fear the table might be moved, and the trap-door get misplaced by being stepped on, they inserted screws in the boards to keep them from moving.

Thus they proceeded each night until they secured their plunder, and decamped unsuspected, even.

On Monday morning the officers of the Bank went to the vault to unlock it, and found that the bolt to the inner door would not move, and supposing that the lock was out of repair, they

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The Safe was not broken open, but was undermined. The rogues went down through the floor of the vault, and then sawed out the bottom of the safe, and abstracted the money. This was the first information they had that the Bank had been molested.

The whole capital of the Bank was $100,000. The rogues took $60,000 of it, $7,000 in specie, and $13,000 in bills of other banks, the balance in bills of the bank.

No. 2.

Robbery of the Delaware Bank of Thirty Thousand Dollars.

The Delaware Bank at Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., was entered and robbed in a similar manner a year or two ago. The burglars effected their object by tunneling under the building and attacking the bottom of the vault; this, although covered by heavy flag-stone, was broken and forced upward by two powerful jack-screws, and thus the bank vault was relieved of its valuable contents. Although it was evident that the rogues must have been days, and perhaps weeks, in making their underground excavations, so nicely were their whole operations carried on that no suspicions were excited, until the Cashier, one fine morning, found himself unable to unlock his vault. The rogues had plugged or fastened the lock from the *inside*, after perpetrating the robbery, and the authorities of the Bank, naturally supposing that the lock of the vault only was out of order, were some two days in trying to effect an entrance, before cutting into their doors; in the mean time the robbers were far away with their booty, and it is hardly necessary to add, no traces of them or their treasures have ever been discovered.

No. 3.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 12, 1861.

Heavy Bank Robbery in Connecticut—$50,000 Taken.

The Winsted Bank, at West Winsted, Conn., was robbed between Saturday evening, Nov. 9, and Monday morning, Nov. 11, of some fifty thousand dollars, of which eight thousand was in specie, and the balance mostly in bills of their own bank, with three Treasury notes—one of $100 and two of $50 each. The building was probably entered by stairs on the outside, communicating with a lawyer's office directly over the bank vault. The floor was taken up, and the vault, which was of heavy masonry, covered with a massive stone slab, entered by splitting the stone and removing it. After the money was taken the pieces of slab were replaced, and the flooring screwed down, leaving scarcely a trace upon the outside of the work accomplished by the burglars.

No. 4.

Two years ago, the Windham County Bank was robbed of a large amount, by a more summary process. A clerk of the bank and a large dog slept within the bank. The dog was baited and poisoned. The clerk was seized, tied and gagged, the keys taken from him, the vaults entered, and a large sum taken. But the clerk, within about an hour after the departure of the robbers, managed to disengage his hands and arouse the neighborhood. The result was, the capture of one of them the same morning, at Norwich (or New-London,) where he was about taking the steamboat for New-York. If our memory serves us, he has since died in the State Prison at Wethersfield.

VALUE OF A GOOD SAFE INSIDE THE VAULT.

New-York Exchange Bank,
New-York, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway—*Gentlemen*: You have already been well informed through the columns of the daily papers of the desperate attempt made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy doors and the best of locks, the attempt upon the vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale, and after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a jack-screw, of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the Safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron, forming the centre lining, turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and attempted to force the strong framework apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your Safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public, and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work from Saturday night to Monday morning, the great number of the best tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large Safe, purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking-house in Greenwich-street, and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy.

S. Van Dusen,
President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

HERRING & CO.'S

NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

Are the only Safes which can be made with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron. These Safes can be furnished at as low a price as those lined with Hardened Steel, or "Chilled Iron," and are far better, as this new patent Crystalized Iron is *the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar*, and is equally hard, *any thickness* desired, at but little additional cost.

The construction of Herring's New Patent Champion Burglar-Proof Safes is peculiar, differing from all others, and, combining, as they do, the best Wrought Iron, Patent Crystalized Iron, and bars of Steel, may be considered *the only Safe* which is equally protected against the *Sledge, the Drill, and the Revolving Cutter.*

Although it is but a short time since the Patent Crystalized Iron has been introduced to public notice, we take pleasure in referring to the following eminent Banks, Bankers, Insurance Companies and others, who, after a careful examination, have lately purchased Safes from us with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron lining:

Importers' and Traders' Bank	New-York.
Manhattan Bank	do.
Park Bank	do.
New-York Exchange Bank	do.
Third-avenue Savings Bank	do.
National Bank Note Co.	do.

Bank of Ocean County	Toms River, N. J.
Dime Savings Bank	Danville, Penn.
Bank of Commerce	Cleveland, Ohio.
Bank of Madison	Madison, Wis.
Bank of Beloit	Beloit, Wis.
Rock County Bank	Janesville, Wis.
State Bank	Davenport, Iowa.
Bank of the City	Pittsburgh.
Department of State	Washington, D. C.
Secretary of U. S. Senate	do. do.
U. S. Commissary Department	do. do.
U. S. Collector's Office	Port Royal S. C.
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	New-York.
Continental Insurance Co.	do.
Great Western Insurance Co.	do.
State Insurance Co.	do.
Washington Insurance Co.	do.
Empire City Insurance Co.	do.
Gebhard Insurance Co.	do.
Mercantile Mutual Marine Ins. Co.	do.
Orient Insurance Co.	do.
Neptune Insurance Co.	do.
Winnisheik Insurance Co.	Freeport, Ill.
Northwestern Insurance Co.	New-York.
Eutaw Insurance Co.	Eutaw.
Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co.	Newbern, N. C.
Commissioners of Lancaster	Lancaster, Penn.
Clinton County	St. Johns, Mich.
The Salt Company	Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Coal Company	New-York.
do. do. do.	Pittston, do.
do. do. do.	Hawley, Penn.
Brown, Brothers & Co.	New-York, N. Y.
do. do. do.	Mobile, Ala.
do. do. do.	New-Orleans, La.
Read, Drexel & Co.	New-York.
Livermore, Clawes & Co.	do.
Gilman, Son & Co.	do.
G. S. Robbins & Son	do.
F. P. James & Co.	do.
Boorman, Johnston & Co.	do.
Bell & Courtney	do.
Joseph Rafel	do.
Satterlee & Co.	do.
A. S. Foster & Co.	do.
H. Dittoe	do.
G. W. Stanton	do.
Charles E. Butler	do.
Hopkins & Co.	do.
E. L. Cutting	do.
C. Yale, Jr. & Co.	do.
Butler, Cecil & Rawson	do.
George Peazes & Co.	do.
Bensenhal & Co.	do.
William Agnew & Sons	do.
Baltzman & Jacob	do.
Hardt & Co.	do.
H. & F. W. Meyer	do.
C. B. Rogers	do.
T. M. Hollister	do.
C. C. Goodhue	do.
Norris Logee	do.
Josiah B. Colgate	do.
S. F. Mosenson	do.
J. C. Woodward	do.
Herrick & Seymour	do.
P. Alexandre & Son	do.
Abraham Hooley & Son	do.
F. W. Hutchins	do.
Job Long	do.
Charles H. Baker, Jr.	do.
George Moore	do.
George Wardenburg	do.
Daniel McKinley	Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.
O. M. Barker	Cold Spring, do.
M. Adsit	Hornellsville, do.
C. L. Hawley	do. do.
Sweet & Co.	Danville, do.
Chas. C. Bleit	Syracuse, do.
T. H. Griggs	Penn Yan, do.
M. Hamlin & Sons	do. do.
Lyman Seymour	do. do.
Gage & Hancock	Fulton, do.
R. S. Gregory	Canandaigua, do.
J. M. Hamlin	Westfield, do.
Theodore Irwin	Oswego, do.
McKinney & Doubleday	Binghamton, do.
Toy, Bickford & Co.	Simsbury, Conn.
Bishop Bayley	Newark, N. J.
Carver & Bradshaw	Philadelphia, Pa.
W. E. Skillman	do. do.
Louis Dannenbaum	do. do.
Miller & Master	Marietta, do.
James Duffy	do. do.
Rev. Sylvester Wolle	Bethlehem, do.
Gillespie, Pierce & Co.	Carbondale, do.
R. W. Gait & Brother	Washington, D. C.
Lewis Johnson & Co.	do. do.
J. C. McGuire & Co.	do. do.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co.	do. do.
J. W. Thompson & Co.	do. do.
Taylor & Cunningham	Findlay, Ohio.
E. S. Pike & Bro.	Painesville, do.
A. E. Kent & Co.	Chicago, Ill.
J. B. Shay	do. do.
P. Palmer	do. do.
Butter & Endicott	do. do.
N. K. Fairbank	do. do.
Hayden, Hay & Co.	do. do.
Durand, Brothers & Powers	do. do.
Jerome Beecher	do. do.
Sydney Myers & Co.	Galesburgh, do.
W. A. Benson	Sterling, do.
S. Statts Taylor	Galena, do.
Willard Scott & Co.	Naperville, do.
W. & J. M. Ryan	Galena, do.
W. & J. Fiddick	do. do.
W. P. Melburn	Prospect, do.
N. Cleveland	Waukegan, do.
E. F. Paisley	Hennepin, do.
Putnam County	do.
G. A. Colby	Niles, Mich.
W. B. Arms	Pentonville, do.
Lawyer & Youngs	Coldwater, do.
Lewis & Starr	do. do.
Buck & Town	Plymouth, Ind.
L. Bonnell	Milwaukee, Wis.
Child, Pratt & Fox	St. Louis, Mo.
Ball, Hutchins & Co.	Galveston.
R. F. Toomer	San Francisco, California.
Jacob Underhill & Co.	Portland, Oregon.
A. Robe, Bulling & Co.	Matanzas, Cuba.
Herrera Hermanos	Caracoas, Venezuela, S. A.
Professor C. Hermann	Hinsburg, Germany.

HERRING & CO.'S

NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

Are the only Safes made in which the PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON, or "Franklinite," can be used. The public are cautioned against all others claiming to use it either in its pure or a "mixed state." They are impostors or infringers, and, if so used, not only make themselves, but all purchasers, liable to us for THREE TIMES THE COST OF EVERY SAFE SO PURCHASED. (See Patent Laws.)

HERRING'S NEW PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES COMBINED.

(ONE SAFE WITHIN AN OTHER.)

WEIMAN'S PATENT COMBINATION "KEY LOCK, WITHOUT KEY OR KEY-HOLE; CHUBBUCK'S PATENT ALPHABETICAL BANK LOCK, WITHOUT KEY OR KEY-HOLE. HALL'S PATENT CHANGEABLE BANK LOCKS.

The only Lock where a key is used that has no key-hole. Awarded the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853. Also, YALE'S PATENT "PICK-PROOF" AND "MONITOR" LOCKS, and Locks of all the approved Makers on hand and furnished at the lowest prices.

Banks, Brokers, Jewelers and others, using Vaults or Safes of any kind, and wishing additional security, can be supplied with our "Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof Safes" to place inside, by sending us the measure of any size or shape desired.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., Nos. 42 and 44 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago, Ill.